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Rioters in Tehran set fire to a government jeep, bank furniture and documents during the demonstrations yesterday.

Egypt Insists Palestinian Rule Must Be Tied to Treaty

Sadat Defies Arab Summit, Snubs Envoys

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, Nov. 5 (NYT) — In a gesture bound to invite Arab resentment, Egyptian President Anwar el-Sadat has defied the Arab summit conference being held in Baghdad by snubbing a delegation that it dispatched to him to reconsider his peace plans with Israel.

Mr. Sadat disclosed his refusal to the four Arab officials when he spoke last night while opening a session of the People's Assembly, the Egyptian legislature. At the out- of the 70-minute speech, Mr. Sadat attacked the Arab states that might isolate Egypt. "Egypt can never be isolated," Mr. Sadat asserted.

The Egyptian leader left no doubt that he would press ahead with plans for a peace treaty, which he wants to sign on Mount Sinai.

Today, Mr. Sadat met with two Egyptian delegates to the summit talks in Washington who are in Cairo for consultations. After- ward, Premier Mustapha Khalil said that Egypt still insisted that the peace treaty be linked to even- tual Palestinian self-rule in the oc- cupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

No Separate Agreement

Mr. Khalil said that Boutros Boutros-Ghali, the acting foreign minister, told him that the under secretary for foreign affairs, will be given clear instructions from the president that a separate peace agreement can never be signed," ited Press International report.

The treaty "is part of a compre- hensive peace settlement in the Middle East," which cannot be achieved while ignoring the legal po- sition of the Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank," he said.

The reports appeared to have been supported by Mr. Baz, in a view published today in which he said that Egypt and Israel had agreed to further talks on the West

Bank and Gaza Strip "one month after the ratification of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty."

"The Egyptian delegation... will include certain Palestinians to whom Israel cannot object," Mr. Baz said. He did not identify the Palestinians but apparently they will be moderates from the occupied Arab lands.

No Protocol for Delegation

The four-man delegation from the Baghdad summit flew back late last night after spending three hours in Cairo without being received by any prominent officials. A junior diplomat met the

visitors at the airport and they later departed without any semblance of protocol.

The delegation was led by Premier Salim al-Hoss of Lebanon, whom the Cairo press today twitted for failing to get the Baghdad summit to remove Syrian forces from his country. The others were Ahmed Iskander, Syria's information minister, Ahmed al-Suweid, foreign minister from the United Arab Emirates, and Tariq Aziz, a member of Iraq's ruling Revolution Command Council.

Mr. Sadat's remarks during and after last night's speech, as well as editorial comment today in the Cairo press, suggested that he was insulted by the manner in which the other Arab states approached him. He complained that the delegation had flown to Cairo "without permission or arrangement" and that he learned of the trip through news agency reports.

Mr. Sadat also objected that the summit level, which would be customary procedure. After his speech, Mr. Sadat told reporters that "I am not prepared to receive anybody except presidents and kings." If other heads of state wished to approach him, he said, "I am prepared to receive them, welcome them; sit down and hold discussions with them."

As it was, the delegation's composition hardly reassured the Egyptians. Mr. Hoss has been faulted here for letting Syrian troops stay in Lebanon. Mr. Iskander and Mr. Aziz represent countries with which Cairo broke relations last December. Only the foreign minister of the United Arab Emirates was likely to be viewed without suspicion.

Mr. Sadat's refusal to let even his subordinates meet the delegation suggested that he considered the visit little more than a tactic designed to put him on the defensive and that he upstaged the play by refusing to have anything to do with it. The authoritative newspaper (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

In criticizing the impact of the Israeli occupation on Arab education and culture, the Henry report says that "the requirements of military security lead to repressive measures" and "impose a series of constraints which manifestly prevent the free exercise of an independent cultural life."

Mr. Henry wrote that "it seems quite clear that the standard of education in the occupied territories is not as good as it could have been in normal circumstances, and that the prevailing situation is not favorable to the normal running of the educational system."

A dispute over the report could flare this month when the general conference debates the subject. The

No Violations Found

But he added: "The mission received a positive impression from the majority of the schools visited in the West Bank and Gaza. The mission [was] unable to detect any violations, restrictions or ob-

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Austrians Reject A-Plant in Major Blow to Kreisky

VIENNA, Nov. 5 (UPI) — Aus-

trians voted today to scrap a \$330 million nuclear power station in a blow to the Socialist govern- ment of Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

The results in the nationwide referendum showed a small major- ity of 50.5 percent of the electorate voted to the activation of the plant's first nuclear power plant.

Mr. Kreisky, 66, had vowed to scrap the plant if it was not ac- cepted by a referendum.

The referendum was held in a referendum, the first in Austria's history.

Members of Mr. Kreisky's

chancellor and his support- ers expected an easy victory, but nuclear groups waged an

emotional and aggressive cam- paign. Analysts said that Kreisky supporters had been too com- mit and had begun their cam-

aign for the plant too late. The estimated 60 percent of the 5 million eligible voters turned out to referendum, the first in Austrian history.

Members of Mr. Kreisky's

Socialist Party, including his 35-year-old son Peter, joined the anti-nuclear faction, which the chan- cellor had accused of working with "Nazis, reactionaries and other extremists."

Mr. Kreisky said, "This was a defeat for all those who, like me, believe in the absolute safety of nuclear power stations. I still believe in it and I am also certain that it will sooner or later be realized by those who voted against the nuclear power station. But the result of the referendum has to be respected."

Before the referendum, the chan- cellor had called the opening of the facility at Zwentendorf vital for the economy of Austria. He said that power shortages and unemployment could be the result of a negative vote.

The foes of nuclear power said that the plant had been built in a known earthquake danger zone, threatening Vienna with a catastro-

phic. The opponents' campaign included the use of posters of a small, freckle-faced boy pleading, "Please God, vote no to Zwentendorf, it's a vote essential for my life."

Supporters of the plant said that fear created by the emotional cam- paign had prompted voters to cast "no" ballots.

Trade Minister Josef Siaribacher said before the referendum that scrapping the Zwentendorf plant would mean an increase of about 8 percent in power costs in Austria.

U.S. Kept S. Korea From Making A-Atoms

By Robert Gillette

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5 — U.S.

intelligence analysts concluded in early 1975 that South Korea was moving rapidly to acquire materi- als, equipment and expertise that would enable it to build nuclear

weapons, and they strongly sus- pected that Seoul was engaged in a clandestine atomic-bomb program.

According to past and present government officials, the Ford administration brought heavy diplomatic pressure on South Korea in what officials now contend was a successful effort to quench Seoul's nuclear ambitions.

According to sources familiar with the episode, the U.S. govern- ment at one point threatened in effect to bring South Korea's civilian nuclear power program to a halt by blocking the sale of reactors or-

dered from Westinghouse Corp. and by persuading Canada to suspend negotiations for a similar sale.

By the end of 1975, the source said, South Korea had agreed to refrain from taking further steps toward a nuclear-weapons capabil-

ity.

Ford Officials Threatened to Bar Sale of Reactors to Seoul in '75

"We felt we reached a good un-

derstanding that this would be discontinued, that we turned it around," a former Ford adminis- tration official said in a telephone interview. "This was one of the first successes of our nonproliferation policy."

As part of the understanding, sales of power reactors and uranium fuel were allowed to proceed. In addition to two small U.S.-supplied research reactors already in operation, South Korea started up its first nuclear power plant, a 595-megawatt Westinghouse unit, last April. Three more Westinghouse reactors are under construction, as is a Canadian-supplied Candu power reactor.

South Korea has depended heavily on the United States not only for nuclear reactors and fuel but also for the financing of its power program. An article in the spring,

1977, issue of the journal International Security said that the U.S. Export-Import Bank had provided South Korea with \$275 million in direct low-interest loans, and another \$227 million in loan guaran- tees for reactors and fuel. By 1977, direct U.S. grants to South Korea's nuclear research programs were reported to total \$437,000, and 272 Korean technicians were said to have been trained at U.S. expense.

According to a variety of sources, South Korea's efforts to develop a nuclear weapons capability ex- tended well beyond its widely pub- licated plan to buy a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant from France in order to extract plutonium from spent reactor fuel, ostensibly for the purpose of recycling it in reac- tors. Under heavy pressure from the United States, Seoul withdrew from the deal in January, 1976, amid criticism from Europe that the United States had engaged in strong-arm tactics and "blackmail."

Los Angeles Times

Premier Resigns

Rampaging Tehran Mobs Burn an Embassy, Hotels

By William Claiborne

TEHRAN, Nov. 5 (WP) — Premier Jafar Sharif-Emami resigned tonight after rampaging anti-shah rioters paralyzed Iran's capital, burning banks, hotels, movie the- aters and office buildings and at- tacking the British Embassy.

Foreign Minister Ali Amini, a possible successor to the outgoing Premier, was scheduled to meet soon with Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. There were reports, how- ever, the new head of government in- stead might be a military man.

As Iranian Army troops looked on, mobs of enraged youths roamed through the city at will, burning and sacking scores of buildings and burning automobiles in an eight-hour spree of violence.

Thick black smoke hung over the city, as thousands of Iranians indicated support of the rebellion by turning on their car headlights, sounding their horns and driving through the streets shouting "Death to the shah."

2 Ministers Resign

It was the first time since the cur- rent disturbances began that a cross-section of middle-class Iranians in large numbers had openly expressed support for the over- throw of the shah's government.

Two ministers—the heads of education and science—resigned ear- lier today in protest over govern- ment actions during the crisis.

The two Cabinet ministers were Education Minister Manouchehr Ganji, who complained of govern- ment weakness during the crisis, and Higher Education and Science Minister Abulfazi Qazi Shariat- Panahi, who protested shootings yesterday at Tehran University.

Officials of the opposition Irani- an National Front, which has a shadow cabinet prepared to step in as a provisional government, sug- gested that the army had deliber- ately allowed the situation to get out of hand today to make a whole- sale crackdown more palatable to moderates.

[Political sources in Tehran said a government change became "ex- tremely likely" after reports from Paris that exiled leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini had won mod- erate National Front leader Karim Sanjabi to his side. United Press International said, Both issued a joint communique rejecting compromise with the shah's regime and urging his abdication, the reports added.]

Soldiers Stand Aside

As thousands of anti-shah dem- onstrators poured out of Tehran University's downtown campus and headed for the central business district, many of them carrying wooden spears and rocks, heavily armed soldiers stood at key inter- sections and watched the parade pass by.

During the height of the riot, when buildings were being burned and hotels attacked and the Iranian Office of Public Information looted and burned, the army made only sporadic attempts to disperse the crowds and protect the buildings.

During the entire stage, not one fire engine responded to the blazes, which were either allowed to burn uncontrolled, or were battled by private citizens.

However, shortly before a 9 p.m. curfew took effect, heavily armed army units rolled into the central district and troops fanned out through the main streets chasing away the few remaining protesters.

The stakes were also raised by the Vietnamese-Cambodian war, as Vietnam charged that China has now sent 100,000 troops to help Cambodia. That figure was dis- missed as ridiculous by Western in- telligence analysts. They believe that China has about 20,000 "tech- nicians" in Cambodia, but even that figure is ominous enough. The fate of 20,000 Chinese would raise serious questions should the Viet- namese launch a major dry-season offensive late this month, as many expect.

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Several British-made Chieftain tanks were brought into the area, and automatic-weapons fire could be heard from the west end of the city. Army tanks were reportedly stationed near the Iranian radio and television building to prevent a takeover.

The state-controlled radio, which

has given only sketchy accounts of the rebellion from its beginning, canceled its news broadcasts when the curfew was moved ahead three hours, from midnight to 9 p.m., in an attempt to clear the streets. There were no official reports of injuries.

Yesterday, army troops opened

fire outside the campus of the uni- versity, leaving a confirmed toll of three dead and touching off a wave of attacks on downtown buildings, but not nearly as widespread as today.

The protest today began quietly when several thousand students

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Iranian soldiers run for cover from stones thrown by students inside Tehran University grounds.

Chinese Leader Seeks New Diplomatic Gains

Teng Begins Mission to Southeast Asia

By George McArthur

BANGKOK, Nov. 5 — Having made an impressive success in his tour of Japan, China's Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping began a three-nation tour of Southeast Asia today with prospects for new gains despite the Communist cold war disrupting the region.

Not since the Bandung Confer- ence of 1954 has a ranking member of Peking's Politburo ventured so boldly into Southeast Asia. The ambitious goal is to clearly demon- strate that China wants friends, and has them, on its vital southern flank.

As Mr. Teng landed in Thailand to start his 11-day, three-nation diplomatic offensive, however, his rivals were working to prejudice the tour. The Communist cold war against the Soviet Union and Vietnam was escalating ominously.

Although the details of military clashes on the China-Vietnam border were obscured by the shrillness of propaganda from both sides, it appeared that they were growing in seriousness and bloodshed.

Rising Stakes

The stakes were also going up in the Vietnamese-Cambodian war, as Vietnam charged that China has now sent 100,000 troops to help Cambodia. That figure was dis- missed as ridiculous by Western in- telligence analysts. They believe that China has about 20,000 "tech- nicians" in Cambodia, but even that figure is ominous enough. The fate of 20,000 Chinese would raise serious questions should the Viet- namese launch a major dry-season offensive late this month, as many expect.

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the signing in Moscow last week of a friendship treaty between the So- viet Union and Vietnam that in- cluded military assistance clauses.

The treaty gives the Soviet Union, for the first time, a formal military commitment to take "ap- propriate measures" in defense of Vietnam.

The treaty, plus an escalating propaganda campaign from Mos- cow and Hanoi, were evidently

timed to cast a shadow over Mr. Teng's travels through Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore.

The initial reaction to the treaty was one of apprehension in ASEAN — the Association of Southeast Asian Nations linking Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, In- donesia and the Philippines, whose combined populations are 232 mil- lion. The ASEAN group's stated

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Hanoi, Peking Charge Raids

China, Cambodia Assail Vietnam in Soviet Pact

BANGKOK, Nov. 5 (AP) — Chi- na and Cambodia have charged Vietnam with being a tool of the Soviet Union by Hanoi's signing with Moscow their first treaty of friendship and cooperation.

The Chinese news agency charged yesterday that Vietnam was preparing for large-scale ag- gression against Cambodia and that Moscow was supporting such a move through large shipments of arms and war materiel to Vietnam.

Cambodian radio said that Viet- nam aligned with Moscow to secure aid because of recent flooding, and that the flow of arms, aircraft, tanks and other equipment to Viet- nam continued. The broadcast claimed that the Soviet Union had some military installations in Viet- nam.

Corpses Not Returned

Vietnam today rejected China's demand that it return the bodies of six Chinese killed in border fighting last week. It said that it had buried them in Vietnam.

Vietnam radio, monitored in Bangkok, said that the China refused to accept the corpses and demanded that Vietnam relinquish them at a place 13 kilometers inside China.

China yesterday accused Vietnam of attacking a Chinese border com- mune, wounding 12 commune members and militiamen, kidnapp- ing eight and later killing six of those kidnapped last Wednesday in the Tinghao hill area.

The Chinese news agency said that the Vietnamese authorities have rejected Chinese demands to return the kidnapped and the bod- ies of the six.

Vietnam's version of the incident was radically different from China's. Hanoi claimed that Chi- nese troops entered Vietnam in Cao Lang province and that thou- sands of soldiers were moved as reinforcements to the troubled bor- der.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam on Friday pledged to take ap- propriate measures together in event of an attack against either country. The pledge was included in a 25- year treaty of friendship and coop- eration.

Border tensions in Indochina and diplomatic maneuverings in the region have increased in recent

weeks against the backdrop of the Chinese-Soviet rift, a border war between Vietnam and Cambodia and reported clashes on the Chi- nese-Vietnamese frontier.

Claim of Rebels

Vietnamese official media, quot- ing recent Cambodia refugees, said yesterday that all of Cambodia's major cities have been surrounded by antigovernment rebels ready to topple the central government.

Western intelligence sources have said that Vietnam has been arming and using some of the rebel groups but there has been no evi- dence — only Vietnamese official media claims — that the insurgents are ready for decisive attacks.

U.S. intelligence sources in Washington have recently noted a major Vietnamese build-up on the Cambodian border and some anal- ysts anticipate heavy fighting in the coming dry season.

United Nations Secretary-Gener- al Kurt Waldheim was invited to

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Gunmen Slay Policeman in Northern Spain

MADRID, Nov. 5 (UPI) — Pres- umed Basque separatists attacked a group of policemen outside a soccer stadium today, killing one and raising to 17 the number of as- sassination victims in northern Spain in five weeks, officials said.

They said that hooded gunmen opened fire from behind a wall against four members of the para- military Civil Guard as the four left the stadium in Tolosa. In the shoot- out, a second policeman and an 11-year-old boy were wounded. The attackers fled.

In Bilbao, a bomb exploded in a bar early today, wounding three persons. Police said that a blast of 200 grams of explosive plastics had been placed in the lavatory in the bar.

The shooting occurred while De- fense Minister Lt. Gen. Manuel Gutierrez Mellado was visiting the troubled North to help coordinate the police fight against the separa- tist guerrilla group ETA.

Through Cuban Delegation in Washington

Havana Acts to Mend Ties With Exiles

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (WP) — The Cuban government of Fidel Castro yesterday made its most public and dramatic move in this country to mend relations with the Cuban-exile community in the United States, most of which has

been ferociously hostile to Mr. Castro. In his first press conference, Ramon Sanchez Parodi, chief spokesman here for Mr. Castro, invited leaders of the Cuban community in the United States to come to Havana and help work out programs for the release of political prisoners.

Mr. Sanchez Parodi said there was considerably less hostility than previously to the government of Cuba among Cubans living in the United States.

Therefore, "now is the moment" to open discussions "as early as possible," he said.

Mr. Sanchez Parodi heads a 10-member diplomatic group called the Cuban Interests Section, which the United States allowed to be stationed here last September. It represents the Castro government and is situated at the Czechoslovak Embassy.

Castro Initiative

The idea of a "dialogue" between Mr. Castro and Cubans living in other countries was enunciated by the Cuban leader Sept. 6 in a meeting with foreign reporters.

Mr. Sanchez Parodi said he had called the press conference to reaffirm and restate as clearly as possible that the Cuban government wants to set up broad programs for the possible release of most of 3,000 political prisoners, the reunification of families and visits to Cuba.

Several sources said Mr. Sanchez Parodi's first press conference here appeared to be an attempt to emphasize in the most dramatic way that Cuba wants to decrease tension and hostility with the community of overseas Cubans.

Sources also said Mr. Sanchez Parodi's statement appeared to be an attempt to convince the United States that Cuba is serious about improving relations with the U.S. government as well as with the exiles. It is the first time the Cuban Interests Section has taken an active public role in broadcasting Cuban government policy.

Varied Attitudes

He said the Cuban government recognized that attitudes toward it among Cubans living abroad vary widely and there is no single spokesman or representative group. Cuba is not expecting the U.S. Cuban community to hold a referendum or election to choose representatives, but wants to sit down with a variety of leaders — other than those representing "terrorist activities" — to develop a systematic approach to the three problems, he said.

He said the discussions should be viewed as involving only the Cuban government and persons of Cuban origin people living abroad. They would be "parallel to" but not directly linked to any government-to-government discussions with the United States on improvement of relations and the settlement of problems between the governments.

Israeli Cabinet Prolongs Debate Of Peace Treaty

JERUSALEM, Nov. 5 (UPI) — The Israeli Cabinet discussed military and political aspects of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty for six hours today, and Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Yadin said "many more meetings" could be expected before the pact is approved.

Mr. Yadin said that the Cabinet would meet again tomorrow, delaying the return to Washington of Defense Minister Ezer Weizman. He indicated that it could take the Cabinet some time to give official approval to the peace pact.

He said that Mr. Weizman briefed the Cabinet on the nearly completed military annex to the treaty being negotiated in Washington. Mr. Weizman, who along with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, represented Israel at the talks, also reported on the overall negotiations, including Prime Minister Menachem Begin's meeting with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in New York last week.

The press reported here from Washington that the wording of the body of the treaty has been completed and the preamble has nearly been completed.

Housing Minister Gideon Peat said that Israel would need \$3.5 billion to cover the cost of withdrawal from the Sinai — above and beyond Israel's standing request of \$1.8 billion in U.S. military and other aid.

Turkey, U.S. Discuss Joint Arms Projects

ANKARA, Nov. 5 (Reuters) — U.S. Defense Department officials arrived tonight for two days of talks on cooperation between the United States and Turkey in producing military equipment.

Turkey wants to build up its defense industry to move away from reliance on the United States and to save foreign exchange, and government leaders have suggested joint production projects. The Ankara talks are part of efforts to develop a new relationship after the U.S. Congress repealed its arms embargo against Turkey in September.



Pope John Paul II waves to people gathered in the square as he arrives at the sanctuary of St. Francis, in Assisi, Italy.

Pope Reschedules Conference Of Latin American Bishops

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 5 (AP) — Pope John Paul II has rescheduled the Latin American Episcopal Conference in Puebla, Mexico, to run from Jan. 27 to Feb. 12, the Vatican announced yesterday.

The conference originally had been set to begin Oct. 12, but it was postponed because it conflicted with the conclave to elect the successor to John Paul I.

The Vatican announced that the pope also retained all top officials of the conference — Cardinals Sebastiano Baggio and Aloisio Lorscheider and Mexico City's Bishop Ernesto Corripio Ahumada as presidents and Bishop Alfonso Lopez Trujillo of Colombia as secretary general.

There was no word on whether the pope would attend the third gathering of Latin American bishops.

Meanwhile, the pope paid a two-hour visit today to the tomb of Italy's patron saint, Francis of Assisi, and prayed for his intercession for his pontificate. The pope traveled 50 minutes by helicopter to the hilltop medieval city of Assisi. In an open-air address, the pope asked whether the second coming of Christ was near because of the proximity of the year 2000.

In a departure from his text, the Pope said: "You can see this is no longer the church of silence." After a crowd of thousands roared its approval, the pope added: "St. Francis must be listening."

Rampaging Tehran Mobs Burn an Embassy, Hotels

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gathered in front of a mosque at the university to mourn the deaths of students killed yesterday. At the end of the services, they began streaming out of the main gate of the campus and were joined by other demonstrators in a march toward the central district.

The march broke up into numerous small bands of youths, who began smashing windows of banks and attacking movie theaters, both of which are traditional targets of Islamic activists because of Islamic prohibitions against usury and violating the "image of the soul" on film.

The Radio City Cinema on Fahlavi Street, a large modern structure, was one of the first to be burned. Half a dozen movie hotels that cater to foreigners were attacked by the mob and heavily damaged. They included the Imperial Hotel, the Royal Garden (formerly the Sina) Hotel, the Versailles and the recently opened 13-story Waldorf Hotel, whose first floors were gutted by fire.

At the Waldorf, about 75 guests who were stranded on the roof were rescued by the use of a huge crane on a construction site next door which was maneuvered so that a worker could begin a spectacular rescue operation viewed by the demonstrators below.

At the Imperial Hotel, the manager saw the demonstrators coming, and took large portraits of the shah and the royal family and threw them to the sidewalk and trampled them to the cheering of the crowd. However, some youths rushed into the lobby anyway and smashed windows and furniture.

In numerous office buildings, however, employees needed no such inducement, and threw pictures of the imperial family out of windows to express their own sentiments.

Witnesses to the British Embassy attack said a crowd went to the gate of the compound, smashed windows of a gatehouse and went into the four-story building, warning employees to leave before they set a fire. The building was damaged by the blaze, and another fire reportedly broke out in a garage at the north end of the compound.

The nearby U.S. Embassy was protected by Iranian troops stationed at both ends of the boulevard in front of the compound.

At a government office building on the northern edge of the business district, bureaucrats and protesters joined together to try to remove a large seal bearing the likeness of the shah. They threw a rope around it and tried to tear it down, but were interrupted when a truckload of soldiers arrived. Later they returned and removed the seal, stamping on it and shouting anti-shah slogans.

Throughout the day, Iranian soldiers interrupted similar small gestures of hatred for the shah, as some of them even stopped cars and flailed at the headlights that were lit as an expression of support for the rebels.

However, the troops seemed to deliberately avoid crossing the paths of the protesters, and many fewer soldiers were on the streets than on Sept. 8, when hundreds of demonstrators were shot at in a confrontation and others smashed the windows of some banks.

"The shah is finished, write that," said one youth to a reporter, smiling broadly and running his finger across his throat.

Meanwhile, labor strikes spread throughout the country, as workers continued to demand an end to martial law and freedom for all political prisoners.

State Department Warning

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (UPI) — The State Department warned Americans today to postpone nonessential travel to Iran "until the situation calms down."

A department spokeswoman said that there had been no U.S. casualties and added that the department had no immediate plans to evacuate U.S. citizens from the country.

In Security Council Negotiations

West Asks Delay of Namibia Showdown

By John M. Goshko

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 5 (WP) — In an effort to prevent a serious clash with black African nations over applying sanctions against South Africa, Western diplomats led by the United States have secretly proposed a formula that would postpone Security Council action on the sanctions question for two weeks.

Reliable sources said that the Western proposal, which was presented to African representatives on Friday, would suspend Security Council debate on the sanctions issue for two weeks while Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim sounds out the South African government on its willingness to comply with a UN plan for the independence of Namibia.

The Africans reportedly said that they would study the idea, but made no immediate commitments.

The sources said the plan was devised after Western diplomats decided that they and the Africans were unable to find a mutually acceptable formula for a Security Council resolution dealing with South Africa's defiance of the UN plan for pre-independence procedure in Namibia.

In the absence of an agreement, the sources added, the Council debate, which was scheduled to resume tomorrow, almost certainly would result in adoption of an African-backed sanctions resolution.

Veto Prospect

That, in turn, would lead the West to veto the resolution — a move that would severely strain the relations of the United States and its principal allies with black Africa, and deal a major blow to Western hopes for promoting peaceful solutions of racial conflicts in southern Africa.

Some sources characterized the Western proposal as a last-ditch attempt to stave off an imminent confrontation and buy time to try to induce South Africa to make a gesture that might satisfy the black African states.

However, these sources added, even if the Africans agree, Western diplomats are pessimistic that the necessary progress can be made in the interim. They fear that the sanctions dispute would erupt again after the two weeks are over.

The controversy arose after South Africa backed out of a plan — sponsored by the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada — for the United Nations to oversee Namibia's move to independence. South Africa has ruled Namibia since 1920 under a League of Nations mandate.

December Elections

Fearing that a UN presence would result in pre-independence elections being won by the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), which has been waging guerrilla war against South Africa, the Pretoria government decided to go it alone and hold elections in early December. That move has been opposed bitterly by the black Africans, who see it as an attempt to create a puppet government through which South Africa can continue to control Namibia.

Last month, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and foreign ministers from the other Western powers

went to Pretoria to confer with Prime Minister Pieter Botha. The result was a patchwork of deliberately ambiguous understandings that have provoked confusion and suspicion among the black Africans.

South Africa said that it would proceed with its planned December elections, but it also promised to try to persuade those who are elected to cooperate in holding UN-organized elections next year.

The Western powers, while emphasizing that they would not recognize the results of the December elections, said that they would regard the South African promise as meaning that the plan for elections under UN supervision is still on track.

Wait and See

Since then, the United States and its allies have argued that the best course is to wait and see whether South Africa makes good on its

promise. The Western countries also have urged that Mr. Waldheim send his representative, Martti Ahtisaari, to try to pin Mr. Botha down on his plans for cooperating with the United Nations.

The Western call for patience has been spurned by the black Africans. They blocked the Ahtisaari mission and instead provoked the current Security Council debate on sanctions.

For the past week, the Africans and the Western countries have been trying to work out a draft resolution acceptable to both groups. However, the sources said Friday the West has decided that it cannot accept what appears to be the minimal African demand — giving South Africa two to three weeks to announce that it will comply with the UN plan, and then applying sanctions if it fails to do so.

The Western formula calls for Mr. Waldheim to decide on the means for sounding out South Africa's intentions, the sources said.

Uganda Rejects U.S. Call To Pull Out of Tanzania

NAIROBI, Nov. 5 (UPI)

Uganda today brushed aside as "superpower intimidation" U.S. demands that it withdraw its troops from Tanzania, while Tanzania promised to have some "sense beaten into" President Idi Amin with a counterattack.

As the East African conflict and propaganda war entered its second week, a special Libyan envoy arrived in the area to try to mediate an end to the fighting — a mission Dar es Salaam rejected in advance.

Tanzania continued to send thousands of reinforcements to the battlefield in the country's remote northwest corner. Uganda said its troops withstood a 15-hour mortar and artillery barrage and it threatened a second strike "deep inside Tanzania" should that country try to expand the war.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has called for Marshal Amin to withdraw the 2,000 to 3,000 troops occupying a 700-square-mile chunk of Tanzania. But Radio Uganda denounced his appeal as "absurd" and a U.S. "conspiracy and double standard of judgment."

It added, "This is an intimidation of Uganda by a superpower."

Warns Washington

It threatened that Kampala would seek help from the Soviet Union, which has equipped Uganda's armed forces, should Washington intervene in the conflict.

"The government of the United States wishes to take advantage of the situation to have another Vietnam in the heart of Africa," the radio said.

In the war of the airwaves and press, Tanzania's media denounced Marshal Amin as a "modern-day Hitler" and a "perverse and demented individual."

"We will never acquiesce to the annexation of even an inch of our territory," the Sunday News said editorially. Referring to the counterattack Tanzania said it was preparing, the newspaper said: "Amin has often been dismissed as a sim-

pleon. But this time he will not go away like that. This time he will have sense beaten into him."

Uganda's military command said it was now out of the question for Uganda to withdraw its troops from the annexed territory.

Tanzania reported it has this week shot down five Ugandan planes and destroyed two tanks in the week of fighting, while admitting its air defenses also downed two of its own planes in a "tragic mistake."

The Ugandans merely reported they had captured the Kagera river "in the world record time" 25 minutes last week.

The Libyan envoy, Information Minister Mohammed Zairi, said the two sides "talks in Kampala" and scheduled a visit to Dar es Salaam tomorrow.

President Julius Nyerere, however, has dismissed all mediation attempts as useless. This, combined with Libya's known close ties with Marshal Amin, seemed to doom the envoy's mission even before it started.

Zambian Truck Said Attacked

LUSAKA, Zambia, Nov. 5 (AP) — Unidentified black men in the night, led by a white, toilet-opener, fired on a Zambian Army truck near here, reliable sources said, as the government warned the population that Rhodesian troops remained in the country after a series of attacks across the border.

The sources said that the truck exploded into flames after an ambush, which occurred on a road about 70 miles south of here. The sources had no information on casualties.

The Zambia national defense force announced that it had launched operations after it reported that black Rhodesian troops were masquerading as Zambian Army soldiers.

At Least 250 Million Tons, Kosygin Says

Record Soviet Grain Harvest Forecast

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Nov. 5 (NYT) — The Soviet grain harvest this year will be the largest in history, more than 230 million metric tons, Premier Alexei Kosygin announced in a Kremlin speech yesterday.

The harvest would exceed the previous record of 223.8 million tons set in 1976, by more than 6 million tons, and would be well over the planned 1978 figure of 220.1 million tons. Last year, bad weather in the harvest season caused a shortfall and the total was only 195.4 million metric tons. A metric ton is 2,205 pounds.

The recovery this year, Mr. Kosygin said, was achieved by hard work in spite of some cold and wet weather during the growing season. The problem for the rest of the year, he said, would be to make sure that the grain and other crops get to the consumer in good shape — a movement not guaranteed here in past years.

Mr. Kosygin disclosed the projected harvest figure, which he said was based on "preliminary data," in a formal speech in the Kremlin's convention hall marking the 61st anniversary of the Nov. 7 Bolshevik revolution.

The effect on grain markets in the United States, where the Russians bought 14.8 million tons during the last year, is not expected to be dramatic. The Soviet Union is committed to buy at least 6 million tons of U.S. wheat and corn every year, but analysts expect that they may not buy much more than that in 1979.

The U.S. Agriculture Department has been forecasting a good

Soviet grain crop this fall, but in September the upper limit on its estimate was about 224 million tons.

Most of the push for grain here is not to produce bread but to feed cattle and increase the supply of meat available to Soviet consumers. The Soviet government is committed to raise per capita meat consumption from 12.1 pounds to 16.5 pounds by 1980, but to do that it will have to make each harvest close to this year's record total. The plan is for a 335-million-ton grain harvest in 1980.

Urges Stable U.S. Links

Mr. Kosygin's speech was remarkably subdued, with few harsh words for anybody except the Communist Chinese, whom the Soviet leader accused of an aggressive policy of "hegemonism" aimed at Moscow's allies in Vietnam.

WEATHER

ALGAEVE	27	cloudy	MADRID	27	rain
AMSTERDAM	12	rain	MILAN	27	rain
ANKARA	12	rain	MONTREAL	3	cloudy
ATHENS	13	overcast	MOSCOW	7	cloudy
BEIRUT	23	cloudy	MUNICH	4	rain
BELGRADE	6	rain	NEW YORK	12	cloudy
BERLIN	10	rain	OSLO	10	rain
BRSHEL	14	rain	PARIS	10	rain
BUCHAREST	17	cloudy	PRAGUE	10	rain
BUDAPEST	4	rain	ROME	21	cloudy
CASABLANCA	22	cloudy	SOBIA	24	rain
COPENHAGEN	11	rain	STOCKHOLM	24	rain
COSTA DEL SOL	21	rain	TEHRAN	24	rain
DUBLIN	14	overcast	TOKYO	14	rain
FLORENCE	15	rain	VIENNA	11	rain
FRANKFURT	8	rain	WARSAW	11	rain
GENEVE	7	rain	WASHINGTON	7	rain
HELSINKI	6	cloudy	ZURICH	7	rain
ISTANBUL	14	overcast			
LAS PALMAS	24	cloudy			
LISBON	19	cloudy			
LONDON	15	cloudy			
LOS ANGELES	27	rain			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada all GMT; all others at local time.)

Sadat Defies Arab Heads

(Continued from Page 1)

per Al Aham confirmed today in an editorial that the Baghdad conference chose "a wrong way to deal with Egypt."

Nonetheless, the response seemed likely to widen Egypt's breach with the rest of the Arabs by undercutting the moderates at Baghdad who had wanted to forestall the adoption of a tougher majority line toward Egypt. One Western analyst here speculated that Mr. Sadat may have concluded that the Baghdad summit could not do him any serious harm and opted for defiance to score some psychological points.

Mr. Sadat has been particularly contemptuous of the efforts by Arab hard-liners to punish Egypt for negotiating with Israel. Last night, he dismissed Iraq's proposal of a \$5 billion aid fund for Egypt if it dropped its peace plans. Mr. Sadat said that "all the millions of the whole world cannot buy Egypt."

76 Hurt in Japan Crash

TOKYO, Nov. 5 (UPI) — A two-coach train packed with holiday-makers smashed into a stalled dump truck at a crossing on Japan's northern island of Hokkaido today, injuring 76 persons, police reported.

Hanoi Pact Is Assailed

(Continued from Page 1)

visit Vietnam and Cambodia this week. The United States addressed a letter last Thursday to the UN Security Council asking members to consider how to deal with the frontier conflict.

The clash Wednesday appeared to be the most serious border incident reported since Aug. 25, when China claimed that four Chinese were killed and dozens were injured at the Friendship Gate border area. Vietnam said then that two Vietnamese were killed and 25 were injured.

The Chinese-Vietnamese quarrel and a number of border clashes were sparked earlier this year by Vietnam's alleged mistreatment of its ethnic Chinese population. China claims that Vietnam has forced out more than 160,000 Chinese residents as part of a policy of discrimination and ostracism. Vietnam has denied the charge, claiming that so-called Chinese troublemakers have been responsible.

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ATHENS HILTON
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Located in the most elegant shopping and entertainment area, a short walk from the Grand Place, the Hilton offers fine cuisine, modern facilities and has upper floors and suites decorated by French couturier Catherine.

Few Significant Republican Inroads Seen

Conservative Drift Likely in U.S. Election

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (WP)—Forty-eight hours before the polls open, the mid-term campaign of 1978 seems likely to produce a "nothing" election. Democrats look capable of blocking significant Republican inroads into their dominance of national and state government, but the views of winning candidates indicate that the slow drift toward more conservative domestic policy is likely to continue.

A final state-by-state survey of election prospects shows dramatic changes have occurred in the past month in a dozen senatorial and gubernatorial races.

Amid extraordinary economic uncertainty, the political climate in some states has been as unstable as the stock market. On balance, the party alignments in the Senate, the House and the state capitols seem likely to be only slightly less Democratic than they are today.

Reports from all states agree on one point: "Negative campaigning" against opponents' alleged shortcomings has changed more than any positive appeal to party loyalty, program or personality.

Interviews with half a dozen pollsters and with strategists in both parties establish a second general point: No one is likely to be able to claim any clear mandate from Tuesday's election returns.

The independence of most Democratic congressional incumbents from the House control makes it difficult to predict the outcome of a referendum on President Carter's mid-term performance. And the backlash against Republican efforts to focus the voting solely on the tax cuts denies the opposition party its hoped-for headstart on the 1980 campaign.

Negative Element

One negative element hangs over the election predictions — the likelihood that the majority of eligible Americans will stay home. Pollsters say the turnout could fall as low as the 36.6 percent of the last mid-term election of 1974 to less than 33 percent — a low not seen since the wartime election of 1942.

Since absenteeism is usually heaviest among low-income and minority voters who tend to be Democrats, a number of close races could then swing to the Republicans.

Republican strategists note that their candidates lost 28 House seats in 1976 by 2 percent or less — a deficit that easily could be wiped out if the electorate is significantly smaller than the 54 percent of eligible persons who voted in 1976.

Nevertheless, Republicans are unlikely to make the gains they hoped for when they launched their extremely expensive and well-affiliated campaign.

This is particularly true in the gubernatorial and state legislative races where the more grassroots party strength. The Democrats are now favored to make a net addition of only four or five states to a dozen governorships they con-

trol. Republicans have improved their chances for takeovers in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Wisconsin and have strengthened their prospects for holding on in Illinois, Michigan and Ohio. But the Democrats seem almost certain to govern California, New York, Texas and Florida, all of which at one point seemed possible for Republicans to win.

Standoff Possible

In the Senate, where Democrats have a 62-to-38 advantage, a standoff is possible. Democrats are favored to take over vacated Republican-held seats in New Jersey, Nebraska and Oklahoma, but Republicans are favored in Democratic vacancies in Mississippi, South Dakota and in the Minnesota battle between Republican David Durenberger and Democrat Robert Scott.

Each party has six seats which are in serious jeopardy. The Republican trouble-spots are Sen. Edward Brooke, Massachusetts; John Tower, Texas; Charles Percy, Illinois; and Robert Griffin, Michigan, as well as the vacant seats in Kansas and Virginia.

Democrats must worry about Sen. William Hathaway, Maine; Jennings Randolph, West Virginia; Wendell Anderson, Minnesota; and Floyd Haskell, Colorado, as well as vacant seats in Alabama and Montana.

Only in House races have Republicans raised their sights slightly. There are about 40 Democratic-held seats where Republicans have a realistic possibility of winning. There are also, however, two dozen Republican seats equally in trouble.

Towel Stealing Is Least Worry Of Crime-Menaced U.S. Hotels

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Nov. 5 — The hotel manager puts in a very busy and vexing morning. Thieves make off with a \$2,000 stamper from the lobby and a guest reports a stolen imported car. Then, late in the day, while the manager is still in a state of shock, the thieves come back and steal a piano.

This is not the plot for a new TV series about the pitfalls of running a hotel. It is a true story, illustrating an area of crime that has received little attention and which threatens the very existence of small hotel and motel operations in the United States, according to Merritt Kanner, senior vice president of Rocky Pomerance Associates, a Miami-based security consulting agency.

Speaking to the National Crime Prevention Association during a three-day conference that closed Friday, Mr. Kanner said most people think of crime in hotels and motels as no more than guests making off with souvenir towels, glasses and ashtrays. One guest in three will take something, he said, feeling that "taking is not stealing."

But that is the least of the problem. Some guests carry out furniture, tear off wallpaper and rip off pictures that are bolted to the walls. And besides the guests, there are the criminals who descend on motels and hotels bent on stealing or otherwise defrauding the establishment.

Overall, Mr. Kanner said, the industry loses \$1 billion a year from theft, with another \$30 million in losses from unpaid bills and bills paid with stolen credit cards and traveler's checks.

Mr. Kanner said that of all hotel-room thefts, 50 percent occur in unattended rooms, and in 95 percent of these cases, there is no sign of forced entry. He said one cause may be the 40,000 to 50,000 unreturned hotel keys that are in circulation at any one time.

—Los Angeles Times

A down-the-middle split might give the Republicans a net gain of 10 House seats, hardly enough to change the power balance in the current House of 286 Democrats and 146 Republicans, with three vacancies.

The GOP gain could easily increase if the turnout falls to the levels now predicted. An offsetting factor is that Democratic state tickets appear strong in several of the states where Republicans have possibilities of multiple-seat pickups — New Jersey, New York, Florida, Texas and California.

In California, Democratic Gov. Edmund Brown appears headed for a landslide, and the latest New York polls show Democratic Gov. Hugh Carey winning.

Other states where Democrats are favored to retain the governorship include Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Maryland, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Texas and Wyoming.

Republicans are favored to stay in power in Alaska, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, New Hampshire and Vermont.

Democrats are favored to take over in South Carolina and replace the retiring Independent governor of Maine. Switches from Democrats to Republicans are likely in Nebraska, Nevada and Oregon.

Democratic gubernatorial control is in jeopardy in Massachusetts, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee and Wisconsin, while Ohio Gov. James Rhodes, a Republican, is in a close fight for reelection.

Other candidates have seen their leads erode to the point of jeopardy. Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., Rep. Max Baucus, D-Mont., Alabama state Sen. Donald Stewart, a Democrat, and Bob Short, D-Minn., and Rudy Boschwitz, R-Minn.,

There are some strange patterns in the campaign. Republicans may elect their first senator from Mississippi, where Republican Rep. Thad Cochran is favored, and perhaps from Alabama, where former Rep. James Martin is challenging Sen. Stennis. But, for the first time, a Republican Nebraska is likely to be represented by two Democrats, when Gov. James Exon joins Sen. Edward Zorinsky in the Senate.

The main significance of this election seems likely to lie less in who wins than in what has emerged as the dominant tone in most campaigns. That is the critical attitude toward taxes, government spending, bureaucracy and regulations, voiced by Democrats as well as Republicans.

With a boost from the tax-and-spending-limitation initiatives on the ballot in 16 states, the move toward shrunken government and reduced taxes is likely to get a push, no matter who is elected.

Whether those promises will be translated into government policy, however, will be judged in 1980 — an election that most will say is blessedly still two years away.

His message essentially is: The traditional liberal Democratic desire for social welfare programs for the poor and disadvantaged must be combined with a greater concern over the cost and effectiveness of those programs. His special targets

At rallies Thursday and Friday, Mr. Carter has been defining not only the themes of this year's campaign but also those of his administration. He seems to be setting the tone, in fact, for his own re-election drive in 1980. One aide jokingly dubbed the theme "fiscal conservatism with a heart."



President Carter and California Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. greet crowd during a Democratic campaign rally in Sacramento.

Carter Campaign Message Carries Republican Ring

By Terence Smith

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Nov. 5 (NYT) — President Carter criticized the nation last week, campaigning for Democratic candidates with a message and rhetoric that carried a decidedly Republican ring.

The virtues of tight money, reduced government spending, a streamlined federal bureaucracy and a strong national defense were his themes as he stumped for Democrats in Illinois, Oregon, California and Minnesota. It was his last major campaign swing before Tuesday's voting.

Sounding like former President Gerald Ford, the man he defeated two years ago and who was himself campaigning for Republicans here last week, Mr. Carter portrayed his administration as a marriage of competence and compassion.

"We are cutting the deficit, we are giving better services, we are also cutting taxes," he told an enthusiastic audience in Skokie, Ill., Thursday night. "That's a good combination."

At rallies Thursday and Friday, Mr. Carter has been defining not only the themes of this year's campaign but also those of his administration. He seems to be setting the tone, in fact, for his own re-election drive in 1980. One aide jokingly dubbed the theme "fiscal conservatism with a heart."

Carter Message

His message essentially is: The traditional liberal Democratic desire for social welfare programs for the poor and disadvantaged must be combined with a greater concern over the cost and effectiveness of those programs. His special targets

in this regard are waste and inefficiency in government.

"I believe in tough management," he said repeatedly, citing his reform of the Civil Service system and his reduction in the overall federal deficit. The message seems to ring a bell, especially with blue-collar audiences.

In enunciating these themes, Mr. Carter is stealing the Republicans' thunder and responding to the conservative mood that seems to be prevalent among voters.

He has decided that Democrats — especially Carter Democrats — can capitalize on this spirit of conservatism as well as the Republicans.

In a sense, it is an old Democratic theme, espoused by Grover Cleveland and the populists of the early 1900s, that was obscured by the social activism of the New Deal and the Great Society. Mr. Carter is recasting it to fit the 1970s, but the common elements remain.

Cleveland used to promise "a dollar's worth of government for every dollar spent," and Mr. Carter is saying much the same thing.

Further to Right

The result of the president's campaign has been to drive the Republican candidates and spokesmen, such as Mr. Ford, further to the right. In his recent appearances, Mr. Ford has accused Mr. Carter not of going in the wrong direction with his programs, but of not going far enough. It is an ideological coherent posture, but not one likely to generate much enthusiasm.

It tends, in fact, to blur Mr. Ford's image and sharpen that of Ronald Reagan. The former California governor has been campaigning vigorously in recent weeks, proclaiming 1978 "a great year for conservatives." In part, he has Mr. Carter to thank. By co-opting many of the moderate Republican positions for the Democratic Party, Mr. Carter is pushing the Republican center farther to the right.

That is fine with the president's political advisers, such as Hamilton Jordan, his top political aide. He and other key figures in the administration believe that Mr. Carter would have far less trouble defeating a clearly labeled conservative opponent in 1980 than a more moderate figure, such as Sen. Howard Baker Jr. of Tennessee.

In his campaigning last week, Mr. Carter also addressed the one subject that his advisers believe poses the greatest potential trouble to him in 1980 — inflation.

Speaking to an audience Friday in Portland, Ore., the president contended that had he not acted decisively on Wednesday to stem the decline of the dollar overseas, it would have necessarily produced a recession.

He said that his decision to tighten the money supply would "stabilize the dollar, expand American exports, create more jobs for American citizens and make sure that we do not have a recession in 1979."

To support his argument, Mr. Carter quoted statistics that he has just received from Washington indicating that the October unemployment rate had dropped to 5.8 percent, down from 6.0 percent in September.

Of Stockpiled Nuclear Weapons

Full Test Ban Called Risk To U.S. Arms Reliability

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (WP)—Despite President Carter's efforts to conclude a nuclear test-ban treaty this year, the Energy Department has warned Congress that a comprehensive ban could endanger weapon reliability.

In testimony released Friday, the agency presented Congress with a list of instances in which it said that weapons in the U.S. nuclear stockpile would have failed to function properly if they had lain untested for a number of years.

The Energy Department, which usually describes the stockpiled weapons as 98 percent reliable, outlined the series of problems to show that a comprehensive nuclear test-ban could have a negative effect on weapon reliability.

According to Donald Kerr, deputy assistant energy secretary, tests of nuclear devices in the past were necessary to show design defects and the unpredictability of weapons deployed to U.S. military forces.

In one instance a "serious problem" was found that would have affected more than half of the weapons then in the U.S. stockpile. Mr. Kerr said Friday that security classification prohibited him from describing exactly what was involved.

It was learned from sources, however, that a type of explosive system used to cause the nuclear reaction in several weapons systems had failed to operate as expected several years after the weapons had been put in stockpile.

One-Tenth Yield

If the failure had not been discovered, sources said, the yields of the weapons would have been about one-tenth of what was expected.

In another instance, Mr. Kerr described a weapon that was modified during the 1958 to 1961 moratorium on testing. Because of the moratorium, the weapon — reportedly a 200-kiloton bomb — went into the stockpile without a test.

After the Soviet Union broke the moratorium in 1961, the modified bomb was tested and, according to Mr. Kerr, its yield was reduced "almost a hundredfold." Other sources said that it exploded at about three kilotons.

Mr. Kerr gave his examples in a Sept. 29 letter to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Intelligence and Military Application of Nuclear Energy.

The subcommittee has been sharply critical of Carter administration efforts to conclude a test-ban treaty with the Soviet Union.

During the subcommittee's Aug. 14 hearings, Mr. Kerr said that testing was needed to make certain that weapons in the stockpile remained reliable.

That remark drew a letter of criticism from three respected scientists, two of whom had held key positions with Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, the oldest of the nation's two nuclear-weapons laboratories.

No-Test Assertion

Norris Bradbury, the former Los Alamos director, and Carson Mark, the lab's former theoretical division leader, said that there was no testing now of stockpiled weapons for reliability and none was needed in the future.

Mr. Kerr's letter was in response to that assertion.

Before the instances mentioned by Mr. Kerr in his letter, problems within the U.S. nuclear stockpile have been kept secret.

Friday, however, officials close to the nuclear-weapons program

cited two other instances where tests had raised questions about the ability of stockpiled weapons to operate as planned.

In the 1960s, a source said, a particular safety device was put into nuclear warheads to prevent them from exploding accidentally.

Several years after it went on deployed weapons, the device was tested. It was found it had deteriorated and was preventing the nuclear warhead from going off when it was supposed to.

Affected by Radiation

In another case during the late 1960s, tests associated with anti-ballistic missile systems found that a deployed U.S. missile warhead would not work after being exposed to certain types of radiation. Changes in the nose cone of the missile had to be made to remedy the situation.

In a report released Friday, the House Armed Services Committee recommended, "No test ban be agreed to by the United States until a strategic arms limitation agreement (SALT) has been ratified with the advice and consent of the Senate."

It also argued that any future test-ban agreement should "provide for weapons tests of sufficient yield to assure the reliability of U.S. strategic and tactical nuclear weapons."

The Carter administration has been pushing a three-year test ban with only laboratory-size nuclear experiments to be allowed. The subcommittee recommended tests of up to 10 kilotons (a yield equal to 10,000 tons of TNT) be permitted.

In a dissenting view, Rep. Robert Carr, D-Mich., argued that "a mutual loss of reliability" in the nuclear stockpiles of the United States and Soviet Union might be a good thing in that it would make a nation worry about whether its weapons would work well enough to justify using them against the other.

U.S. Scientist Reports Limited Cancer Control

CHICAGO, Nov. 5 (AP) — A Nobel Prize-winning scientist says new findings show prospects for protecting humans against environmentally caused cancers.

The scientist, Dr. Charles Huggins of the University of Chicago, limited his research to hydrocarbon-induced leukemia in rats and says he achieved 100 percent results in preventing this form of cancer with the use of Sudan III, a dye used in red lipstick.

He said the results have wider implications.

Dr. Huggins, who won the Nobel Prize in medicine in 1966 for development of a hormonal treatment of prostatic cancer, discussed his findings last week at a University of Chicago meeting.

"The preservation of life and the prevention of leukemia by azo dyes [of which Sudan III is one] are spectacular effects," Dr. Huggins said in a report published in the September Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. He said the substance used to induce leukemia in the laboratory rats was a hydrocarbon, TMBA, akin to many hydrocarbons known to cause cancer in animals and commonly found in auto exhaust, soot, smog, cigarette smoke and smoked foods.

A Layman's Guide to U.S. Moves on Currency Crisis

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (WP)—President Carter last week took his latest and most sweeping action to halt the slide in the dollar. In series of moves, Mr. Carter ordered a sharp increase in U.S. interest rates and warned that the United States will intervene "massively" in the currency markets to prevent further decline. And he backed promise with a new \$28 billion of money.

Why did Mr. Carter act as he did, and will the moves increase chances for a recession in the United States, as some economists have asked? Here, in a question-and-answer form, is a layman's guide to understanding last week's White House actions, compiled with the help of administration officials, economists and market experts.

Q: President Carter took some sweeping actions last Wednesday bolster the dollar. Why did he do it, and will his actions increase risk of recession, as some economists say?

A: Mr. Carter acted because his advisers concluded the dollar had been so sharply it appeared apt to paralyze the administration's inflation effort and plunge the nation into a slump. The dollar had been declining in foreign exchange markets for several weeks, but on Oct. 25 — following announcement of Mr. Carter's new wage-price program — the decline got out of hand. It is inflationary because, in the dollar value of exports, prices of foreign imports go up and U.S. firms often raise prices of the goods they sell to compete.

Inflation Risks

Q: But won't the president's actions increase the risk of recession? Probably, but it still too early to tell whether the risk is greater now than if the administration had not acted. The most dangerous part of the package was the rise in the discount rate — most visible symbol of credit-tightening — to a record 9.5 percent.

Q: How does raising interest rates and tightening credit hurt the economy?

In two ways. First, it makes borrowing more expensive and decreases the risk of recession? Probably, but it still too early to tell whether the risk is greater now than if the administration had not acted. The most dangerous part of the package was the rise in the discount rate — most visible symbol of credit-tightening — to a record 9.5 percent.

Q: Why had the dollar been declining?

A: There are long-term reasons and more immediate ones. For many years, the dollar was clearly the kingpin of currencies — mainly because the U.S. economy was far stronger than others. But that was based on conditions just after World War II. In the 1950s and 1960s, other nations — notably West Germany and Japan — built and caught up with the United States. But the currency values were not allowed to reflect the change, straining the world monetary system. The United States devalued the dollar in 1971, and it has been falling ever since.

Q: Why is it so bad for the dollar to decline?

A: That's right within limits. Technically, there is nothing wrong with the dollar declining, provided it is part of an adjustment to take account of changes in the U.S. economy. Normally, the dip ought to relieve pressures on the dollar.

Q: But the dollar declining should help reduce our trade deficit by making imports less attractive and U.S. exports more competitive. The problem is that the decline also adds to U.S. inflation. And if the dollar slides too far, it could cause a recession.

Q: But U.S. officials have been contending that the dollar has fallen

en far more sharply than is justified by economic conditions. Are they wrong, or is there something else making the dollar go down?

A: On this point, a lot of economists would agree with the administration. But there is another aspect to the markets that is sometimes overlooked — their daily up and down are not always linked to what is really going on in the world. Sometimes the market moves simply because the currency-traders think they can make more money pushing it a particular way. For all the talk about the legendary "gnomes of Zurich," these traders are not analytical geniuses. Mass psychology often rules. The trick is to stay ahead — the dollar is damned.

Q: Are these the speculators the administration keeps talking about?

A: Yes. But the speculation comes in two forms. First, there are the speculative traders, where traders drive the dollar down, or up, for their advantage. That is dangerous and hurts the world economy. But there is also some speculation by corporations and individuals with business interests abroad who need to use foreign currencies in their transactions. They play the market simply to avoid suffering losses when currencies change in value. But their actions aggravate the problem.

Q: If these speculators are so bad, why doesn't anyone crack down on them?

A: There is very little anyone can do. If the industrial nations imposed restrictions on the currency markets, it would crimp worldwide economic transactions. We could return to fixed exchange rates — from the floating rate concept adopted in the early 1970s — but the pressures on nations to devalue or upvalue their currencies might break more havoc than the present system. It is just like trying to bell the stock market. The result might well prove worse than the present problem.

Q: But has not the United States taken some steps to correct the problems that currency traders

have been complaining about? For example, the president has announced that he is clamping down on spending in his January budget. Congress has passed an energy bill, and the nation's foreign trade deficit has been declining for months. Moreover, while Mr. Carter's anti-inflation program was not strong by some standards, it was a lot tougher than most people expected. And, finally, not much has changed last week to make the dollar slide.

A: Right. But markets often act in seemingly perverse ways. Once psychology builds to push the dollar down, it is hard for officials to break that without some sort of major economic shock. That is what the president's actions last Wednesday were designed to do — jolt the market back to its senses. And judging by the euphoric reaction in the markets on Thursday and Friday, it appears that the administration may have succeeded, at least for the moment.

Q: Exactly what did the president do on Wednesday, and what was he trying to accomplish?

A: The package was complex, but basically it had two parts. First, Mr. Carter served notice that the United States no longer would tolerate the runaway speculation against the dollar and would intervene massively in the foreign exchange markets by buying up billions of dollars if necessary to stop speculation. The pledge was backed up by an unprecedentedly large money pool of about \$30 billion. And West Germany, Switzerland and Japan joined in the effort.

Second, Mr. Carter ordered a sharp rise in U.S. interest rates, designed to make it more attractive for investors to hold dollars rather than foreign currencies. And he ordered the Treasury to begin issuing foreign-denominated U.S. securities, which are expected to lure holders of foreign currencies into trading in their dollars. The difficulty is that higher interest rates here could speed up recession.

Q: Did it work?

A: So far, it seems to have produced results. Immediately after

THE NEXT SPECIAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY will be published on December 9

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IMPORTANT AUCTION SALES,
November 23rd through December 9th, 1978

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PAINTINGS, JADE, SNUFF BOTTLES.
- FAR EASTERN CERAMICS.

PREVIEW: November 23rd through 21st, daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
November 21st, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
After November 21st and until the day of the sale,
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We publish the following catalogues:
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The Defense of the Dollar

Having made the right decisions last week in defense of the dollar, President Carter now needs to stick firmly with them. Last summer, the administration repeatedly obscured its own position behind murmurs from the White House that interest rates were already too high and hints from the Federal Reserve Board that they would shortly peak and begin to decline. The president has now chosen a course of action that is difficult and painful, but necessary. He cannot afford to let anyone doubt that, this time, he means it.

The last sharp slide in the value of the dollar — costly and disruptive to the world economy, ominously inflationary to the United States — owed a lot to uncertainty about Mr. Carter's intentions. It was a response not only to things that have actually happened, but also to things that traders, bankers and foreign governments thought might happen next. Specifically, they suspected that the Carter administration, moving toward the 1980 election, was prepared to go to any lengths to avoid a recession. There seemed to be a good deal of evidence scattered around to support that suspicion.

When Mr. Carter announced his guidelines for wages and prices, he omitted any mention of interest rates and the very rapid recent growth of the money supply. A lot of people in the currency markets immediately assumed that the country was in for a repetition of the disingenuous strategy that the Nixon administration used in 1971-72. In that well-remembered example, the government imposed mandatory controls on wages and prices, then proceeded to invoke the most inflationary tactics possible to speed up the economy for the election year. The consequences fell on the economy after the election, of course, but they were severe and they still contribute heavily to the country's present troubles. Because of that unwholesome precedent, it was essential for Mr. Carter to make it clear, at once, that he did not propose to let the money supply keep spinning upward.

His actions will raise interest rates further, and perhaps cut off credit to some borrowers who need it. It is a somber prospect. But the alternative would have been to let inflation float to still higher levels. As the country learned in 1974-75, unrestrained inflation can produce an unusually deep and frightening recession. It has frequently been said that Mr. Carter's decisions last week have made a recession more likely. That is not quite right. A recession within the next year or two was becoming increasingly probable in any case. His actions have made it likely that a recession will come sooner — but, we would argue, be less severe when it comes, passing more quickly, inflicting less harm.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Moral Turpitude

So the Immigration and Naturalization Service wishes to deport Nguyen Ngoc Loan, the former South Vietnamese official who executed a Viet Cong suspect in full public view in 1968 and has recently been running a small restaurant in suburban Virginia. "Moral turpitude," claims the INS, urged on by Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., and Harold Sawyer, R-Mich. They agree that Mr. Loan is a war criminal deserving of trial in Hanoi, and it disturbs them that he and his ilk should enjoy the haven offered here to supposedly worthy Vietnamese refugees.

We are disturbed, too, but not that a chance for a new life should be offered to people who in their old lives did some very ugly things. We are disturbed that some Americans still cannot bring themselves to accept and live with responsibility for the United States' own part in the Vietnam War. The uncomfortable but critical fact is that Mr. Loan fought on the American side. He and some other refugees took risks and made commitments and, yes, performed the acts for which they now are challenged in the mutual awareness that the United States was their partner in the war and that they could expect a certain commitment in return. Now

some Americans pretend that the United States did not dirty its own hands in Vietnam and had no responsibility for what our allies did there. They would compel Mr. Loan alone to pay. Or is it that they think our own participation in a war about which they still feel guilty can be expiated by offering up Mr. Loan as a suitable public sacrifice?

Mr. Loan is not like those Nazis who fought against the United States and then, by one guise or deal or another, sneaked in. He fought with the Americans — in the instance of the execution, in full public view. Far from sneaking in, he was offered sanctuary by a government fully aware of who he was and what he had done. It is incredible that some bureaucrats and legislators would now wish to erase the commitment the country made to Mr. Loan, and to compel him to face a "war criminal" trial in Hanoi. Back in 1975, a lot of Americans were deeply troubled that the United States had abandoned many Vietnamese to whom it had a debt. How grotesque that others feel the United States did not abandon enough. A more pathetic confusion of values and laying off of blame is hard to recall. Moral turpitude, indeed.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Scandal in S. Africa

It is much harder to publish a free press or preserve a judge's detachment in South Africa than it is in Britain, and those who succeed do their country great credit.

Again and again the newspapers and the courts have served the South African government much better than it deserves.

The emerging scandal about the use of public funds for covert influence on public opinion is the latest and one of the best examples. And it is the Afrikaans press as well as the English which has refused to accept government denials, ignored threats of prosecution under the Official Secrets Act, and paved the way for the revelations of Judge Anton Mostert. His part in the affair is laudable. Under strong personal pressure from Prime Minister P.W. Botha not to disclose evidence of official corruption he has done so. . . . A parliament, an auditor-general, an inquiring press, an independent judge: these are worth more to South Africa than any number of government-inspired column inches.

— From the Guardian (London).

The fact that South Africa's Parliament has been recalled for an emergency session (an extremely rare event in the country's history) is a measure of the gravity of the crisis the disclosure of corruption and misuse of public money has brought about.

The judge who had inquired into the scandal went ahead and published the damaging evidence before him despite pressure from the new prime minister, Mr. Pieter Botha, to keep quiet. He displayed commendable moral courage. He also demonstrated to the world that, whatever its blemishes, the rule of law is not extinct in his country. Now [it is promised] that no facts uncovered in the forthcoming investigation will be hushed up.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 6, 1903

PARIS — Commented the French publication Gil Blas on the Panamanian revolution: "From the day that Colombia rejected the treaty giving North America possession of the canal it was assured that Washington diplomats would inspire such incidents as would permit the intervention of the Yankee fleet. Today the thing is accomplished. Following hints from the United States the State of Panama has declared independence from Colombia. A new government, recognized by President Roosevelt, will cede the canal to the United States and ignore the fortune that France has invested in the Canal."

Fifty Years Ago

November 6, 1928

BERLIN — The launching of a widespread scheme for the relief of the serious housing shortage in the Ruhr — Germany's most overcrowded industrial area — is now officially announced. By the use of mass-production methods, the Ruhr Housing Authority expects to be able to complete its building program at an average cost of 10,000 marks (\$2,500) per house. The Ruhr Housing Authority, the first large industrial body to tackle seriously the problem of congestion on such a large scale, includes as shareholders the firm of Krupp and other concerns.



'Absolutely Gross.'

Election '78: Synthetic Politics

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — It was not until a Saturday night in late October in Waterbury, Conn., that I realized what the campaign of 1978 was missing — the drama, the fun, and the passion of real politics. For reporters of a certain age, Waterbury has one indelible association. On the last Saturday night of the 1960 presidential campaign — or really Sunday morning, for it was past 2 a.m. when he finally got there — John F. Kennedy found the Waterbury square filled with thousands of cheering Democrats who had been waiting for five hours in the chill to see and hail their favorite. They were so fired up with enthusiasm that even after he had spoken, they did not want to let him go — or break the spell by leaving.

And in '78

Well, Waterbury was not quite like that on this Saturday night in 1978. But when Democratic Gov. Ella Grasso drove into the same square for a labor rally, there was a brass band out to meet her, and the sidewalk was jammed with union families who formed a kind of procession into the church basement, where the rally was held. And, for an hour, while the hot dogs steamed and the beer chilled in the back, the air was filled with the old-fashioned Democratic oratory of Gov. Grasso and former Democratic Gov. John Dempsey. They remember that night in 1960 very well. Their words brought cheers from the working families who still believe in the dreams that Franklin Roosevelt and John Kennedy espoused.

But this was a rare moment in a campaign year that even the candidates found desultory and dispiriting. Most of those running felt that they were preaching to stones, and the dearth of eloquence made it a signal event when an occasional orator — like a Ted Kennedy or an Ed Brooke — could lift a crowd by the power of his words.

Whipsawed

Most candidates this year found themselves cruelly whipsawed by the need to satisfy conflicting imperatives. One was to convince their constituents they were "real people," not just another of the despised breed called politicians. And the second was to raise enough money to saturate the airwaves with their ads during the final two weeks before election.

For the congressional incumbents, the first imperative meant hundreds of hours in mobile vans, district offices and town meetings, listening to the voters and helping them with individual problems. For the challengers, it meant "working" for a day or two at a time beside their constituents in filling stations, factories or supermarkets, walking the roads of their state or district, or otherwise putting themselves in touch with the daily lives of the voters.

For everyone, fund raising was a time-consuming burden and a distasteful negotiation with hard-eyed guys who were nailing down your position on their issue and who were less concerned with your leadership potential than your standing in the polls.

The technological advances of modern campaign communications — television ads, computerized mail, telephone banks and the rest — have not only driven up the cost of elections, they have depersonalized the election process.

Ironically, for all their efficiency, these techniques are failing the ultimate test of engaging the voters' interest. The public is turning away from this kind of synthetic politics. Made-up candidates with made-up TV spots and mass-produced "personal" letters are contributing to the cynicism of a public increasingly "turned off" from politics.

There is no credible linkage between the posturings of the campaigns and the realities of the decisions that change people's lives. In the final week of this campaign, the American dollar and the world's confidence in the American economic system were being subjected to severe stress tests. And almost nothing of relevance that might help the voters understand their stake in that struggle was being said in the campaign. When the Carter administration suddenly reversed its economic policy at midweek, it was not as a result of a public debate but of highly secret discussions.

Nor was this unique. Even the triumph for U.S. diplomacy that

was represented by the Camp David summit was treated by the president who accomplished it as unsuitable material for campaign speeches.

So the pride and energy that might have been infused into politics by discussing that accomplishment was withheld — even as the economic debate was being conducted in secret in the final days of the campaign.

A politics that is as devoid of content as it is empty of tradition, ritual and eloquence is anything but a healthy politics. And that, unfortunately, is what we saw most days and nights in the campaign of 1978.

So one is grateful for small favors — like Waterbury.

Iran and the World Power Balance

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The present crisis in Iran involves conflicts of personalities, philosophies and economics in that country beyond the understanding of outsiders, but it also raises fundamental industrial and military issues that affect the balance of power in the world.

In the two world wars of this century, one of the major objectives of both sides was to cut off supplies of food, fuel, and other essential raw materials, and strangle the enemy by blockade of his ports and sea lanes.

Long Struggle

This was a long and complicated struggle of scientific, naval and aerial warfare on, under and above the oceans of the world, which prolonged the agony on both sides for years.

But with the increasing industrialization of the world in the third quarter of the 20th century, and its

increasing reliance on fossil fuels to propel the factories and armies of divided and suspicious nations, a new strategic concept has emerged in the Pentagon's mind.

This is that it is more important to control power at the major source of fuel than to chase tankers with submarines, aircraft carriers and battleships all over the wide oceans and endless coasts and ports of the world. If you can dominate the oil wells, in short, you can cut the enemy's jugular.

Short of strategic planning for world war, which goes on even when nations are talking peace, political control or influence over any oil-rich nation like Iran or Saudi Arabia can obviously affect policies in other parts of the world.

For example, it is estimated here that there is a tanker out of the Middle East bound for Japan every hundred miles every day of the year, and industrial Europe is al-

most as dependent on this fuel as Japan. Accordingly, you seldom hear the Japanese or the Europeans siding with the Israelis against the oil producers of the Middle East.

U.S. Arms Sales

Even the United States, which is increasingly dependent on Middle East oil, did not hesitate to sell modern aircraft to Saudi Arabia against the wishes of Israel, and despite all the talk here about limiting the world arms traffic, Washington has been trading the most sophisticated military weapons to Iran for oil and is now doing all it can to help the shah in his political trouble.

The Soviet Union did not create the political tangles in Iran, but as usual, it will exploit the shah's difficulties to its own advantage whenever it can. Even the Russian czars leaned on Persia in their yearning for warm-water ports and access to the southern seas, and Moscow has watched the modernization of Iran and particularly its growing acquisition of modern American arms with considerable concern.

Also, in this endless competition between Washington and Moscow events have not been going Moscow's way in recent years. They have apparently increased their influence as a result of the latest transfer of power in Afghanistan. (This is true whether or not the income is covered and Social Security contributions (SECA taxes) are paid.)

Finally, if the Social Security pensioner is employed in a job that is not covered by contributions to the U.S. Social Security trust fund, then there is the seven-day per month rule. This rule means that an individual can work for six days each month and not lose any benefits, and can earn any amount of money he likes during these six days. However, if he works for seven calendar days, and even for only a brief time on the seventh day, the benefits are lost for this month.

Mrs. Zlotowitz urges Americans with specific questions about their individual problems to contact their local U.S. Consulates for further clarification.

American Citizens Abroad, in turn, urges all Americans living abroad to continue to write to us about areas of discrimination, which should be brought to the attention of those carrying out the White House study on discrimination against Americans abroad. Write to ACA, 157 Route du Grand Lancy, 1213 Onex, Geneva, Switzerland.

ANDREW SUNDBERG,
Director, ACA.

On How Many Share \$400 Million

Overtime Data Is Vague, U.S. Defense Dept. Says

By Kathy Sawyer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (WP) — Officials of the Defense Department, which is spending about \$400 million on overtime pay this year, have told a congressional subcommittee that they cannot say how many of their employees are collecting such pay or what kind of work is being performed to earn it.

Carl Cleveland, a Defense Department personnel official, said Friday at the hearing on U.S. overtime pay practices that managers at the Defense Department, "never saw the need" to compile as much detailed information on overtime payments as congressional investigators had requested.

Because of the Defense Department's sheer size and its efforts to decentralize decision-making authority, such information is collected only at far-flung installations around the world and sent only in Washington, Mr. Cleveland said.

Rep. Gladys Spellman, D-Md., who chairs the Subcommittee on Compensation and Employee Benefits, expressed amazement at Defense Department claims that such information would have to be gathered manually, and that the job would take three months and cost \$100,000.

She noted that other large and less technology-oriented agencies had managed to supply such information.

In a sometimes sharp exchange, Rep. Spellman told Defense Department officials she was puzzled about how they arrived at a budget request figure when they seemed to lack a rationale for it. She also waved a stack of reports on internal audits conducted by the Defense Department and said the documents "do not bear out" officials' claims that they are doing all they can to improve their accounting systems and managerial controls of payments.

The Defense Department has 137 accounting systems, 15 of which relate to civilian payrolls, according to testimony.

The Defense Department could save millions of dollars, especially in foreign military sales, if it upgraded its accounting systems to meet GAO recommendations, GAO investigators said.

Friday's hearing was the subcommittee's second on U.S.

overtime pay policies. Congressional investigators have charged that the government's overtime pay system have become so poorly managed and confused that they encourage waste, abuse and fraud.

Also Friday, indignant officials of the Department of Housing and Urban Development said that congressional investigators had made misleading and damaging statements Oct. 26 about the presence of the cartoon character, Donald Duck, on the HUD payroll. Those statements, the officials said, "put us on the funny pages all across America."

"Walt Disney Affair"

In what the subcommittee had dubbed "the Walt Disney affair," GAO investigators shipped Donald Duck and 29 other Disney cartoon characters into HUD payroll computers. The investigators said that they persuaded the computer to issue them checks of as much as \$99,000, a maneuver that the computer should have rejected, according to testimony Oct. 26.

That GAO test took place before the Carter administration took office and did not produce an actual check for Donald Duck, HUD's William Medina said Friday. He said major deficiencies that permitted the test to go as far as it did have been corrected.

GAO officials Friday expressed regret that the 1975 date of the Donald Duck report had not been mentioned in the earlier hearings.

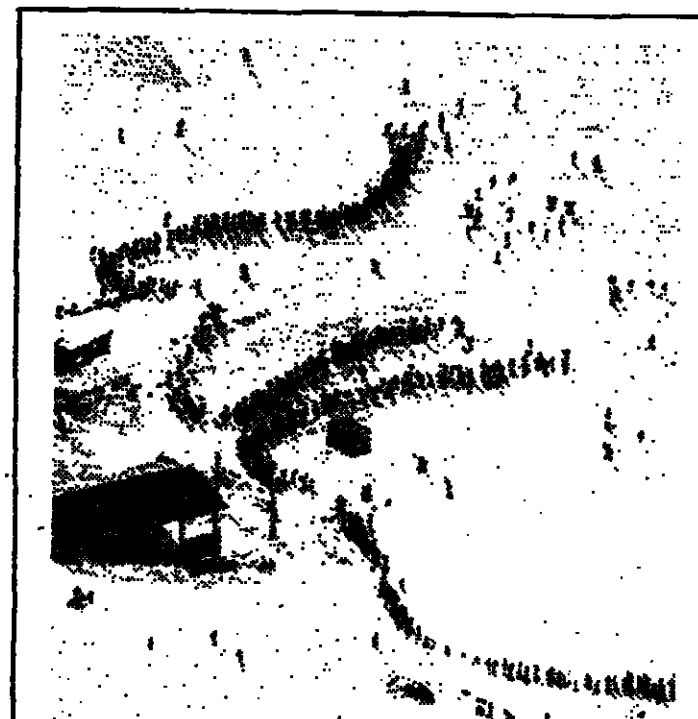
HUD officials also said that they cut employee overtime hours last year by 70 percent and expect to do better this year. For example, they said, employees work at a sub-standard pace no longer may work overtime.

Congressional investigators said Friday they also are looking into charges made by U.S. employees that:

- General Services Administration managers urged employees in 1977 to work unnecessary overtime so that \$23,000 left in the overtime budget would be used and the next year's appropriation would not be lowered.

- Other federal employees have been forced to work overtime without compensation required by law.

- An Army Corps of Engineers unit requested an authorization for overtime 12 years ago for an "emergency" and still uses that to justify overtime payments.



WHAT COMES DOWN MUST GO UP — Snow covers Zugspitze, the highest mountain in the Bavarian Alps, and skiers take advantage of a sunny weekend to flock to the slopes near Garmisch, West Germany. But before they can race downhill they have to line up and wait at lift stations.

N.Y. Newspaper Workers Back After 88-Day Strike

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (UPI) — The Newspaper Guild took down its picket line at The New York Times today and other union workers were ordered to report to work to put out the first editions of the Times and the Daily News in 88 days.

The agreement by the guild to take down the line, despite the fact it had not worked out a tentative pact with The Times, signaled the return of the two morning papers.

"In order to publish Monday, employees of the News and Times are asked to report at their normal starting times," said George McDonald, head of the Allied Printing Trades Council, an umbrella group of newspaper craft unions.

The guild set up picket lines at The Times last night, threatening to delay further the appearance of the two papers.

Two other unions — the paperhangers and the stenographers — settled early today and they, along with other unions that had worked out tentative pacts, were holding ratification votes later in the day.

"We are glad this hour has come," Mr. McDonald said. "We're glad it's over."

Membership Meeting

Theodore Kheel, the labor lawyer who had mediated the dispute since mid-September, said: "The guild has voted to remove its picket line, but it will have a membership meeting this evening to decide what it will do."

"The guild members have not reached a tentative agreement. They do have an offer from the publishers which presumably will be presented to the members tonight," Mr. Kheel said.

Jonathan Thompson, marketing director of the Daily News, said the paper planned to put out a 192-page Monday paper, the first edition of which would hit the streets about 9:30 p.m. tonight.

"The ads and the newsroom have been prepared all weekend," Mr. Thompson said. "They're ready to go."

Across town, at the West 43d Street offices of The Times, John Pomfret, the paper's spokesman, said the newspaper would have a

membership meeting this evening to decide what it will do.

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Through Transfer of Funds

\$10.2 Million Stolen From U.S. Bank

By Al Delugach

and Doyle McManus

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5 — A thief has stolen more than \$10.2 million from Security Pacific National Bank by tapping into the bank's system for transferring money to other banks, Security Pacific has charged.

The FBI said it is seeking Stanley Mark Rifkin, 32, a computer consultant, in connection with the case. It is apparently one of the largest bank thefts in U.S. history.

About \$2 million of the missing funds have been located, Security Pacific said, but added that at least \$8 million is still missing. The money had been fraudulently transferred by wire to an account in a New York bank.

The manager of an apartment complex in the San Fernando Valley said that Mr. Rifkin moved out two or three weeks ago and left no forwarding address, although he told neighbors he was moving to La Jolla, near San Diego.

Security Pacific Vice Chairman George Moody refused to reveal details of how the money was transferred, but he said there was no indication that any bank employees were involved in the scheme.

8 Days Later

He said that, although the \$10.2 million transfer was made Oct. 25, the bank did not realize the funds were missing until Thursday morning — eight days later.

Bank officials notified the FBI, which then issued a warrant for Mr. Rifkin's arrest.

Mr. Moody said Friday that the fraud against the bank's wire transfer system did not involve the use of a computer.

Mr. Rifkin's neighbors said he lived alone in a three-bedroom, \$485-per-month townhouse, where he conducted an apparently successful computer consulting practice for small businesses in the San Fernando Valley.

"He sure knew his business," said Jack Koszid, an attorney who lived next door. "I wish I had gotten closer to him. Seriously, he was a hell of a nice guy. He was the kind of guy who left his door open so you could walk in and say hello."

Mr. Koszid and Mrs. Jo Moran, manager of the apartments, said that Mr. Rifkin employed several college students in his computer work. "I think they're still using the unit as an office," Mrs. Moran said.

10th Largest

Security Pacific, the 10th largest U.S. bank, said its previous biggest theft was about several hundred thousand dollars.

Less than three months ago, \$927,288 was allegedly stolen from United California Bank after the money was accidentally transferred into an individual's bank account.

The fund, more than \$600,000 of which is still missing, later was traced to Canada and Europe. Arne Ristol, an accountant, surrendered here three weeks ago on felony charges of grand theft.

In the Security Pacific theft, the bank said that the individual "stole information on the bank's wire transfer procedure." After having the funds transferred to an account in the bank in New York, he subsequently converted them to his own use, Security Pacific said.

Mr. Moody said the bank believes that a substantial portion of the loss is covered by insurance, "and we are uncertain whether the uninsured portion can otherwise be recovered." He said the financial effect of the theft on the bank is expected to be immaterial. Security Pacific has assets of \$20.5 billion.

Security Pacific Treasurer Paul Smith said that the recovered \$2

million, which is not in the bank's possession, was located in "normal channels," which he would not describe.

"We know where these funds are," said Mr. Ball of the FBI. "We don't have our hands physically on the money."

Los Angeles Times

Two Women Firebomb Home Of Rome Doctor

ROME, Nov. 5 (AP) — Female urban guerrillas struck in Rome, firebombing the apartment building of an obstetrician.

Investigators said yesterday that two women were seen fleeing the area shortly after hurling Molotov cocktails at the apartment of Dr. Teodolinda Mercoli Gambaccini Friday night.

There were no injuries, and damage to the apartment was light. No terrorist group immediately claimed responsibility for the assault.

Police sources said there was no firm clue as to why the terrorists chose to firebomb that apartment, although female guerrillas have in the past attacked physicians opposed to Italy's new abortion law.

The Rome apartment of a gynecologist was firebombed the same night, but there were no witnesses to the assault, which caused minor damage.

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Hua Planning a Visit To Western Europe

BADEN-BADEN, West Germany, Nov. 5 (Reuters) — Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is to visit West Germany and other European countries, Chinese Deputy Premier Ku Mu said in an interview broadcast here today by Southwest German Radio.

Mr. Ku said in the interview in Peking that a date would be fixed through diplomatic channels.

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Army 'Sit-Down' Doctor Dismissed From Service

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (WP) — military judge yesterday ordered an Army's first sit-down doctor of an all-volunteer era dismissed from service and fined \$2,000 for convicting him of disobeying orders and of related charges.

LL Col. John Hanft, who presided over the trial of Capt. Leon Davis, a Walter Reed Hospital urologist, rejected the defense argument that the Army had lost jurisdiction over the doctor by not bringing up to its contract with him.

But Col. Hanft did lighten the charges against Capt. Davis, and he ordered the Army for making flat promises to would-be doctors in its recruiting advertisements.

"I would suggest the recruiters can up their act a little bit," Col. Hanft said. He characterized as "boasting" an Army ad promising to promote doctors from captain to major in three years.

Col. Hanft said the recruiting ads Capt. Davis had cited, "These are merely advertisements."

He said the government lived up to its written contract with Capt. Davis, which obligated it to pay for his medical schooling in exchange for two years' service as an Army doctor.

But Col. Hanft took much of the sting out of the Army charges by dropping a desertion charge altogether, softening an insubordination charge from "willfully" disobeying an order to "failing" to obey it, and amending a charge of missing "through design" his flight to Korea to missing it "through neglect."

Capt. Davis was convicted of all the amended charges as well as two counts of going absent without leave.

After Col. Hanft had declared the 30-year-old defendant guilty but before he had passed sentence, Capt. Howard Lent, Capt. Davis' military counsel, recommended that his client be dismissed from the Army. He argued that asking Capt. Davis to resume practicing, when he still felt that his contract had been breached, would just bring the whole controversy back into the courtroom.

Morale Issue Seen

Sending Capt. Davis to prison, testified radiologist Kathleen Dunne Eggle, who worked with the accused at Walter Reed, would only further lower the morale of the Army Medical Corps, prompting more physicians to resign at the first opportunity.

Capt. Davis, taking the stand just before being sentenced, said he had offered to repay the government for its educational expenses and to serve in Korea as a civilian doctor, and had refused to continue practicing in the Army because "I certainly had to follow my conscience. My honest opinion is that there were serious violations" of the contract for medical services.

Capt. James Lee Jr., for the prosecution, said that Capt. Davis was trying to get out of the Army "to pursue the almighty dollar" after receiving his medical training at government expense.

By equating military service with fulfilling a commercial contract, Capt. Lee continued, Capt. Davis has "reduced every single individual in the service to a mercenary. That is a humiliation to the rest of us, an outrageous affront to everything the armed forces stand for."

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China Is Forcing Some Scientists Into Menial Jobs

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG (NYT)—Many of China's small number of scientists have been transferred in recent years to menial jobs or to work unrelated to their specialties, thus hampering the country's ambitious drive for economic modernization, according to an official survey.

The study, conducted for several months throughout China, found that many scientists are holding down posts as sales clerks, ordinary factory workers or administrators. In other cases, radar specialists are engaged in purchasing pigs, some persons trained in computer science are employed in distilleries and entomologists are working in industrial design.

In Kwangtung province, near Hong Kong, more than a third of the scientists and technicians not employed in scientific work are reduced to being factory workers or sales assistants. In China as a whole, nearly half of all the scientists and technicians trained in agriculture, fisheries and livestock breeding are not doing scientific research.

"This has had serious effects on agricultural development," an article in the Peking paper, Kwangtung Jih Pao, charged in a report on

the survey. The misuse of China's scientific resources "is indeed a great waste," the paper said.

Contempt for Specialists

The major reason for this situation lies in the hostility toward scientists generated during the Cultural Revolution by Mao Tse-tung's suspicion of and contempt for all intellectuals and specialists. Teach-

ers, writers and doctors, as well as scientists, frequently were accused of being rightists and were sent off for reform to factories or farms.

In other cases, scientists found themselves caught up in local factional fights and suffered accordingly.

A radio broadcast from Kwangtung this week, for example, reported that in 1969, 600 technicians, workers and administrators in the Canton post office and telecommunications bureau were suddenly taken to the countryside by truck when followers of the late Marshal Lin Biao seized power in the city. Those taken away were not allowed to write letters, make phone calls or otherwise notify their families about what had happened.

The transfer of such a large number of personnel, many of them technicians, caused "serious" disruption to postal and telephone operations in the city, the broadcast said.

Although Peking has ordered that such mistakes be reversed, it is evidently not easy to get people transferred back to their original work. In the Canton case, only 130 of those taken away have so far been able to get back to their original jobs, despite official recognition of the wrong that was done.

The survey found that Szechwan province in the southwest had managed to reinstate 12,000 scientists and technicians who had been transferred to unrelated jobs. But in many places, according to the newspaper article, party officials themselves "constitute the main obstacle to this work."

"They do not really understand

the importance of solving an issue vital" to the modernization program, the paper said. Instead, they continue to "indiscriminately" stigmatize the scientists with incorrect political labels, or accuse them of being discontented with the work given them.

Equally important, the paper reported, some scientists "are unwilling to return to their original units," especially those in agriculture, forestry or fisheries. Part of their problem is continued fear that the political climate may switch again, and that they will once more become targets of political criticism. In addition, it appears that little provision has been made for giving them satisfactory living or working conditions.

In the past few months, to encourage better scientific research, Peking has repeatedly said that the Communist Party would relax its controls over scientific institutes and let them be managed by professional scientists. Only last week the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the State Scientific and Technological Commission held a meeting in Peking to discuss this change. But it remains unclear how far local party authorities have gone in actually letting scientists run their own affairs.

Israeli Civil Servants Call Work Stoppage

TEL AVIV, Nov. 5 (UPI)—An estimated 40,000 civil servants began a 48-hour work stoppage today, paralyzing operations in government offices, the national radio reported.

The workers demanded pay increases equal to those granted recently to other government employees. Postal employees and radio and television engineers returned to work last week after an agreement between the government and the Histadrut labor federation.

Ireland Aide in Tokyo

TOKYO, Nov. 5 (UPI)—Irish Foreign Minister Michael O'Keefe arrived here today for talks with Japanese leaders.

India Monsoon Leaves 86 Dead

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5 (UPI)—Landslides and monsoon rains have killed at least 86 persons in the last 48 hours in two southern Indian states, the Press Trust of India reported today.

Quoting officials, the news agency said that 64 persons died today in landslides started by downpours in the hilly tea-growing Nilgiri district in Tamil Nadu, about 400 miles southwest of the state capital of Madras.

In Thanjavur district, six persons were killed when houses collapsed. And about 16 persons died in Kerala state, where neighbors Tamil Nadu to the east.

To correct any misimpressions arising out of recent articles on our role in Olinkraft's acquisition by Johns-Manville, we are reprinting below the letter we sent to The Wall Street Journal.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.

Incorporated
1251 Avenue of the Americas
New York, N. Y. 10020

The Executive Editor
The Wall Street Journal
22 Cortlandt Street
New York, New York 10007

Dear Sir:

In your article of October 26 relating to the Olinkraft acquisition by Johns-Manville, you indicate that certain unnamed sources question whether Morgan Stanley may have compromised its integrity by making available to Johns-Manville certain data which Morgan Stanley received incidental to another assignment some nine months earlier.

The facts below (which were not available to your reporter) clearly demonstrate otherwise. They show that, with respect to the matters referred to in the article, Morgan Stanley acted with the highest standard of professional responsibility. We therefore ask that you publish this letter so that Morgan Stanley's reputation for integrity—which, as your article rightfully points out, has been earned—will not be unfairly tarnished.

1. During October 1977 we took part in an abortive merger discussion with Olinkraft on behalf of another client. During these discussions Olinkraft made available certain financial data, including earnings projections as is customary in such merger discussions. After termination of these discussions we received no further data from Olinkraft.

2. Early in 1978 Johns-Manville engaged Morgan Stanley in connection with its diversification program. A number of companies were selected for review solely on the basis of publicly available information. After a computer screen produced Olinkraft as one of several possible desirable acquisition candidates, Johns-Manville selected Olinkraft for additional study and requested us to do a further analysis, which we performed using only public information. We ascertained that our original client had no further interest in Olinkraft and in fairness to Johns-Manville advised Johns-Manville of our earlier discussions with Olinkraft. At this time we did not disclose any of the information which we had received from Olinkraft.

3. At the end of June 1978 Johns-Manville decided against proceeding with the possible acquisition of Olinkraft. However, it decided to reexamine its position on July 17 when Texas Eastern Corporation announced an offer of \$51 a share for the shares of Olinkraft which had been approved by the Board of Directors of Olinkraft.

4. The Board of Directors of Olinkraft—which had total and complete knowledge of Olinkraft's projections and prospects—felt that \$51 per share was a fair price at which to sell their company. Upon inquiry from Johns-Manville, we discussed with them the possibility of an offer more beneficial to Olinkraft shareholders.

Since any higher offer to Olinkraft shareholders would require disclosure of all relevant information, we now felt it advisable to make the earlier Olinkraft projections available to Johns-Manville and did so with the understanding that this information would be included in any public filings for use by Olinkraft shareholders. Our counsel, Davis Polk & Wardwell, agreed that it would be appropriate, in these new circumstances, and with the above understanding, to disclose to Johns-Manville the information we had received from Olinkraft. The filing made on September 25th in connection with Johns-Manville's proposed tender offer at \$57 per share therefore included the October 1977 Olinkraft projections. At the same time, we also recognized that these data were then nine months old and very likely outdated. This was reflected in the filing which stated that "neither JM nor its advisor (Morgan Stanley) know whether or not these projections represent the current thinking of Olinkraft's management nor are they in a position to determine the accuracy or reliability of such projections".

5. On September 29, Olinkraft confirmed that the data included in the public filing were outdated and of no material use. It stated that "such information is not accurate and should not be relied upon". As a result, no reference to such data was included in Johns-Manville's final offering documents filed October 18, 1978.

On the basis of the foregoing facts it is clear that Morgan Stanley leaned over backwards to make sure its client and the public had available all data which could conceivably have affected their judgment; that we made Olinkraft's projections available only when Olinkraft's own actions in agreeing to sell the company for \$51 per share (with full knowledge of all current projections) made it appropriate for us to do so; and that making such data available in no way operated to the detriment of any Morgan Stanley client, Olinkraft or the investing public.

Sincerely,

Frank A. Petito

Frank A. Petito
Chairman

Robert H.B. Baldwin

Robert H.B. Baldwin
President

October 26, 1978



Opponents of Mrs. Gandhi plastered walls with campaign posters depicting her as Hitler.

In Southern Indian By-Election

Voters Rule on Career of Indira Gandhi

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5 (NYT)—A remote area of southern India voted today in a parliamentary by-election that could be a crucial turn in the long political career of Indira Gandhi.

Mrs. Gandhi, who was voted out of Parliament in March, 1977, when she lost the prime ministership, is staging her comeback attempt in a hilly coffee-growing region of Karnataka state, 1,000 miles south of here.

Canvassing the voters at her customary breathless pace, with as many as a dozen rallies a day, the former prime minister has focused her three-week campaign on what she calls the "hopeless inadequacies" of the government of Prime Minister Morarji Desai.

But for many, including her opponents, the main issue has been the harsh emergency period with which Mrs. Gandhi ended her 11 years as prime minister, when she suspended civil liberties and locked up thousands of opposition figures.

"Vote for Authoritarianism" "A vote for Mrs. Gandhi," Mr. Desai said in a last-minute appeal to the voters, "is a vote for authoritarianism and for all that stands for the suppression of popular voice and welfare."

Mr. Desai, who spent the last 18 months of Mrs. Gandhi's term in jail as a political prisoner, sent several of his leading Cabinet ministers to the district during the past few weeks to campaign against her by reminding the voters of her record.

"You must defeat this lying woman and her fascism," the industry minister said the other day, making a typical attack in the market square of one of the district's remote red-clay villages, deep in the gray-green mountains known as India's Western Ghats.

Toward the end of the campaign, there were several outbreaks of violence. At least one person was killed in clashes between demonstrators and the police.

Illiterate Voters

Today, as villagers plodded along back roads or rode lumbering bullock carts to the polling places, a heavy security force patrolled the area. The paper ballots will be collected tomorrow and counted on Tuesday.

With about a million people, most of them illiterate, rural and poverty-stricken, the district, known as Chikmagalur, is as typical as any of India's 542 parliamentary districts.

The man it elected to Parliament last year was a supporter of Mrs. Gandhi. He voluntarily vacated his seat so that she could run in a constituency that is regarded as reasonably "safe" for her.

If she wins, she is expected to become the official leader of the opposition in Parliament, since her faction of the old Congress Party, known as Congress I (for Indira), is the second largest, after the ruling Janata Party.

If she loses, it will be a severe

setback in her attempt to regain national power. Still, few politicians are prepared to say that even defeat now would be a fatal blow to the career of Mrs. Gandhi, who has been at the forefront of the Indian political scene almost all her life.

The Janata Party candidate running against Mrs. Gandhi, former Karnataka Chief Minister Veerendra Pawar, has made much in his

campaign of the fact that Mrs. Gandhi is from northern India, a state that she cannot even speak Kannada, the language of Karnataka State.

Mrs. Gandhi has replied that with most of the northern Indian states now in the hands of the Janata Party, she could not expect a selection there. Karnataka's government belongs to Mrs. Gandhi's party.

Obituaries

Victor Weybright, Founder Of New American Library

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP)—Victor Weybright, 75, who brought the books of Homer, Plato and others to the public as founder of one of the first U.S. paperback publishing companies, has died of cancer.

Mr. Weybright, who in 1947 founded the New American Library, the first U.S. paperback book company, died Friday.

He offered mass-market paperback books—of such authors as William Faulkner, J.D. Salinger, Ian Fleming, Mickey Spillane, James Jones, James Joyce, Gore Vidal, Margaret Mead, Edith Hamilton and Arthur Schlesinger Jr.

He was chairman and editor-in-chief of the company. He left the company in 1966 to become a partner in a new publishing house, Weybright and Talley, and retired in 1970.

Mr. Weybright wrote "Spangled Banner," a biography of Francis Scott Key, and "The Making of a Publisher," an autobiography. He co-authored "Buffalo Bill and the Wild West."

Before World War II, he was a correspondent for Reuters' Digest and was special assistant to the U.S. ambassador in London during the war.

He was born in Keymar, Md., and attended the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Chicago for two years each.

Henry Willson

HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 5 (AP)—Henry Willson, 67, a Hollywood agent who discovered Rock Hudson and other male stars and gave them distinctive names, has died after a long illness, according to a spokesman said.

Mr. Willson died Thursday at the Motion Picture Country Hospital in Woodland Hills.

In addition to renaming Mr. Hudson—who was born Roy Fitzgerald—Mr. Willson transformed Art Gellien into Tab Hunter, Merle Johnson into Troy Donahue, Francis Timothy McGowan into Rory Calhoun and Jimmy Ercolani into James Darren.

Mr. Willson said he came up with the name Rock Hudson because he was impressed by the actor's size.

Mr. Willson came to Hollywood in the 1930s to work for producer David Selznick and later worked for the late Charles Feldman, a studio executive, and agent-producer Freddie Fields.

Charles David Tandy

FORT WORTH, Texas, Nov. 5 (AP)—Toy and electronics magnate Charles David Tandy, 60, died

Cosmonauts Get An Early Stroll

MOSCOW, Nov. 5 (AP)—Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenko and Alexander Ivanchenkov yesterday persuaded doctors to let them take their first terrestrial walk since returning from a record-breaking 140-day space flight, Tass reported.

The cosmonauts went for a walk in the park surrounding their hotel at the Baikonur Space Center in Soviet Kazakhstan. The Soviet news agency said no previous flight crew that had been in space for more than a month had undertaken such a walk during the "acute stage of readaptation to terrestrial conditions."

The cosmonauts must readapt to normal earth gravity and other conditions, because during their more than 4 months in orbit they were functioning in weightlessness.

French Seamen To End Strike

PARIS, Nov. 5 (AP)—French merchant seamen agreed yesterday to end the 15-day strike that has tied up the nation's shipping.

Piles of garbage bags continued to dot the streets of Paris, however, as the city and striking sanitation workers still were unable to reach an accord. Paris train service remained disrupted as well, with many cancellations and delays due to a slowdown strike by railway workers.

The verbal agreement ending the dock strike followed police interventions at Le Havre and Marseilles, where the strikers were occupying merchant marine buildings to press their demands. The seamen decided to return to work tomorrow after the ship owners agreed to stop hiring foreign workers, a spokesman said.

European, China Talks

TOKYO, Nov. 5 (AP)—Otto von Habsburg, president of the Pan-European Union, met in Peking with Chinese Vice Premier Chi Teng-kuei, the Chinese news agency reported today.

Mary Jane Truman

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 5 (AP)—Services will be held tomorrow for Mary Jane Truman, 89, widow of the late President Harry Truman, in suburban Grandview. Mrs. Truman died at her home Grandview on Friday. She was last living member of the four president's childhood family. Truman died Dec. 26, 1972, and her brother, Vivian Truman, in 1965.

Leslie A. Skinner

BELLEAIR BLUFFS, Fla., Nov. 5 (AP)—Retired Col. L. A. Skinner, 78, inventor of bazooka, has died. Col. Skinner, San Francisco native, died Thursday. He served with the U.S. Army in World War I and later rolled at West Point where he graduated in 1924.

Korchnoi Files Protest Against Last Chess Gam

OLTEN, Switzerland, Nov. 5 (AP)—Soviet chess player Viktor Korchnoi, narrowly defeated in world chess championships Baguio, Philippines, last month has launched an official protest the final game, the Swiss Chess Federation announced yesterday.

A federation statement said if Mr. Korchnoi's lawyers have sent written complaint to Amsterdam civil court claiming that Soviet titleholder Anatoly Karpov of the Amsterdam-based World Chess Federation violated established rules.

It said the complaint calls for a 32d game, which Mr. Karpov was to be annulled and for the championship to reopen at a 5-5 tie. Karpov won the match six games to five.

The statement said that the complaint cites a breach of contract. Mr. Karpov's delegation in placing again in a fourth-row seat their chessologist, Dr. Vladimir Zoukhar, whom Mr. Korchnoi had claimed was a hypnotist. After the formalizing the first 17 games prompted agreement with the Soviet side place Dr. Zoukhar in the rear row of the rest of Mr. Karpov's delegation.

Mr. Korchnoi came from radically different games behind in the match.

Chess Olympics Ch...

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 5 (UPI)—The president of the organizing committee of the Chess Olympics walked into a police station 30 miles northwest of here yesterday, saying that he had escaped from kidnappers.

Police said that Rodolfo Zanolgo, a government official who appeared Oct. 18, a week before chess tournament began, show up bruised but otherwise unhurt the police station in San Jena Norte, in Santa Fe province.

Tells of Kidnapping

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 5 (UPI)—The president of the organizing committee of the Chess Olympics walked into a police station 30 miles northwest of here yesterday, saying that he had escaped from kidnappers.

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IFO (Identified Flying Object).

There may be too much talk these days about UFOs, and not enough about iFOs.

All right, they're extremely fantastic, their origin is extremely well known, they come from Switzerland (Central Europe). The occupants are humans from many lands.

They are frequently sighted between 39 European, 19 African, 9 Middle Eastern, 9 Far Eastern, 4 South and 5 North American destinations, and Zurich, Geneva, or Basel-Mulhouse.

Number and versions of the various models for people who like to stick to the facts: six DC-8s, thirty-two DC-9s, nine DC-10s, two Boeing 747s. Another two DC-10s, two DC-9 51s, and fifteen DC-9-80s coming soon.

You can set foot in them during one of their landings somewhere on earth.

You will find that the Swiss cross is not at all that makes them easy to identify.

You can tell them by their punctual departures, the hospitable atmosphere on board, and by the love of the smallest detail — say the saucers of Langenthal china.

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

U.S. \$750,000,000
Canada

U.S. \$400,000,000 9% Bonds Due October 15, 1983
U.S. \$350,000,000 9¼% Bonds Due October 15, 1998

Interest payable April 15 and October 15

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated
WOOD GUNDY
Incorporated

SALOMON BROTHERS
A. E. AMES & CO.
Incorporated

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION **DOMINION SECURITIES INC.** **GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.**
MCLEOD YOUNG WEIR INCORPORATED **MERRILL LYNCH WHITE WELD CAPITAL MARKETS GROUP**
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated
ATLANTIC CAPITAL **BACHE HALSEY STUART SHIELDS** **BELL, GOUNLOCK & COMPANY**
Corporation Incorporated Incorporated
BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO. **BURNS FRY AND TIMMINS INC.** **DILLON, READ & CO. INC.**
Incorporated Incorporated
DONALDSON, LUFKIN & JENRETTE **DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT**
Securities Corporation Incorporated
GREENSHIELDS & CO INC **E. F. HUTTON & COMPANY INC.** **KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.**
Incorporated Incorporated
LAZARD FRERES & CO. **LEHMAN BROTHERS KUHN LOEB**
Incorporated Incorporated
LOEB RHOADES, HORNEBLOWER & CO. **MIDLAND DOHERTY INC.**
NESBITT THOMSON SECURITIES, INC. **PAINE, WEBBER, JACKSON & CURTIS**
Incorporated Incorporated
PITFIELD, MACKAY & CO., INC. **RICHARDSON SECURITIES, INC.**
SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO. **UBS SECURITIES, INC.**
Incorporated Incorporated
WARBURG PARIBAS BECKER **WERTHEIM & CO., INC.** **DEAN WITTER REYNOLDS INC.**
Incorporated Incorporated
BASLE SECURITIES CORPORATION **SOGEN-SWISS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION**
DAIWA SECURITIES AMERICA INC. **ROBERT FLEMING**
Limited Incorporated
KLEINWORT, BENSON **NEW COURT SECURITIES CORPORATION**
Incorporated
THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO. **NOMURA SECURITIES INTERNATIONAL, INC.**
International, Inc. Limited
SCANDINAVIAN SECURITIES CORPORATION **YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (AMERICA), INC.**
HUDSON SECURITIES, INC. **BAER SECURITIES CORPORATION**
CAZENOVE INCORPORATED **NEW JAPAN SECURITIES INTERNATIONAL INC.**
NIPPON KANGYO KAKUMARU INTERNATIONAL, INC. **ULTRAFIN INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION**

THE BANK OF BERMUDA **THE BANK OF TOKYO (HOLLAND) N.V.**
Limited
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS **BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK**
CAISSE DES DEPOTS ET CONSIGNATIONS **CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN**
IBJ INTERNATIONAL **LTCB ASIA** **MITSUBISHI BANK (EUROPE) S.A.** **ORION BANK**
Limited Limited
STRAUSS, TURNBULL & CO. **VEREINS-UND WESTBANK** **WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK**
Aktien-gesellschaft **GIROZENTRALE**

November 1, 1978

15,000,000 European Units of Account
7½% 1978-1993 Bonds

October 12, 1978

The Bonds have been subscribed and offered for sale by

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.

To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
DISTRICT SALES MANAGER	Relative to capacity & experience	Construction equipment.	Saudi Arabia	Exp. selling rubber-tired earth moving machinery. Equip. mgt.; knowl. construction. Exp. + Arabic/Fl.	Clark Int'l Marketing S.A., Friedrich-Burgess-Strasse 5, 6700 Wiesbaden-Heidrich, W. Germany.	L.I.T. 26-10-78
PROJECT MANAGER		Swiss co.; (diversified int'l activities).	Geneva	Min. 5-10 yrs. int'l bus. exp.; ability to negotiate at all levels; mgt. int'l bus. Exp. Fr. +; 34-45.	Cleper 016-1118228, Publicists, CH-1211 Geneva 3.	L.I.T. 26-10-78
PROD. OPER. SUPPORT MGR. Europe & Mid-E.	£10-12,000 + car	Momarex.	Assouani U.K.	25-35; min. 3 yrs. direct construction support/mktg. exp.	A. Cammings, Momarex Europe Ltd., Houscove House, 125A London Road, Houscove, Middlesbrough TS1 1PW.	L.I.T. 26-10-78
COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTANT	\$30,000	American, privately owned co. const. chemical plants.	Brussels	Young CA; under 26; up to 2 yrs. post qualification exp.	R.P.S. 11my, Ref. 22098/77, Haggart Brothers, 5/6 Argyl Street, London W1E 6EJ Tel. 01-734 5852.	Financial Times 26-10-78
CHIEF FINANCIAL CONTROLLER	15-20,000 tax free	Investment, mgt. of substantial funds.	Abu Dhabi	Acc. accountants; 5 to 15 yrs. invest. accpt. exp.; 34-45.	Neville Mills A.C.I.S., ref. 2233, Douglas Lambias Ass. Ltd., 410 Strand, London WC2R 0NS, Tel. 01-836 9501.	Financial Times 26-10-78
CHIEF EXECUTIVE Banking	NAIDA 48-58,000 negotiable	West African Bank.	Nigeria	High seniority in a British overseas bank; ext. knowl. & exp. of banking in develop. countries.	Mr. C.A. Carlton, M.H. Consultants Ltd., Park House, 22-26 Great Smith St., London SW1 3BU.	The Economist 20-10-78
EUROPEAN AREA MANAGERS	Excellent	The Pump. Division of the Mann Group (Field Handling Equip.).	1-North Europe 2-France	25-44; exp. mktg. field handling equip.; 1-Eng. 2-Fr. 3-Scand. Equip. 2-Fl., Ital. & Eng. + Span.	Mr. P.F. Scipies, Mann Group of Co., Seaford St., Chertsey Green, London SE18 0UE.	L.I.T. 26-10-78
CATERING & HOUSING MANAGERS	Attractive	Leading Construction Firm.	Saudi Arabia	Prof. of long standing, ideally exp. in hotel mgt.; Arabic, Eng.	Personnel, SRS&C, 6 Rue de Berri, 75008 Paris.	L.I.T. 26-10-78
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS	\$40,000	Int'l firm of consulting engineers (Power stations & Transmissions).	Saudi Arabia	Min. degrees level; 10 yrs. exp. consulting w/ or w/o contracting discipline; previous Middle East exp.	Ref. 5145; Peter Jenson, Mazon Dolphin & Kory Ltd., 60 St. Martin's Lane, London WC2R 4JH. Tel. 01-836 8621	The Daily Telegraph 26-10-78
Md/ CHIEF EXECUTIVE Pharmaceuticals	Exceptionally attractive; negotiable	UK pharmaceutical industry.	U.K.	Original mktg. of highest calibre; decisiveness & strong "teamworkship" skills; 40-45.	Tony Forbes-Luthi, Talentmark Ltd., King House, 5-11 Westmoren Grove, London W2A 4UA, Tel. 01-229 2266.	L.I.T. 31-10-78
SENIOR PROJECT CONTROLLER	High negotiable	£12 million project.	Saudi Arabia	Qual. civil Eng. strong in Quantity Surveying & a U.K. site planning & control exp.; fluent Arab./Eng.	Ref. 50/3981/INT, Brickell, Orr & Partners, 3, Shales Lane, Slough SL3 3PF, England.	L.I.T. 31-10-78
INTERNATIONAL MARKETING MANAGER	Attractive; negotiable	Int'l famous major brand name product co.	Amsterdam	30-40; success oriented; business sense in women; senior sales & mktg. exp. +.	C.J. Rousseau, ref. 7663 HBT, London, 181 Woodstock Road, London SW1 1NR Tel. 01-584 6177.	L.I.T. 31-10-78
TOP SALES MANAGER		Subsidiary of American multinational co. (Physiological Dept.).	Near Versailles + travel	Solid commercial exp. in pesticides; ability to negotiate at all levels; Eng., Fr. + Ital. &/or Span.	Box 01289, Herald Tribune, 181 Ave. Charles de Gaulle, 82200 Reims, France.	L.I.T. 31-10-78
AUDITORS Brussels, Hamburg, London, Paris, Rome	Competitive	Esso Europe Inc.	Travel.	Adv. inv. dev. or accpt. qual. personal auditing exp. Eng. +;	Ref. E3/ENB/OM, A. E. Hawkins, Esso Europe Inc., 50 Stratton Lane, London W1X 6AA, Tel. 01-4937898.	The Daily Telegraph 31-10-78
SR. TENDERING/PROPOSALS ENGINEER	Attractive	Hawker Siddley Power Engineering Ltd.	Loughborough U.K.	Engineering mgt.; knowl. elec. & mech. areas; commercial/contracts engineering exp.	Mr. F.W. Adams, B.Sc., Shobden & Ass., 73 Carterswood Road, Sheffield S7 2PW, Tel. (0742) 57470.	The Daily Telegraph 31-10-78

Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, Limited

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

Extracts from the Chairman's Review by Sir Albert Robinson

Results for the Year

During the financial year to 30th June 1978 the profit after tax available to ordinary shareholders, but before an extraordinary item to which I shall refer later, amounted to R42.2M compared with R27.0M a year ago. During the year the Company obtained additional finance of R40M through a preference share issue to augment its normal cash flow. Largely as a result of this step the net current assets of Johannes and its financial subsidiaries showed a substantial improvement at the year end and is adequate to meet our commitments.

Future Commitments

The Company will still have to meet calls upon its cash resources in respect of Ojibase Mining Company (Pty) Limited, Shangani Mining Corporation, Limited and Consolidated Metallurgical Industries, Limited. We have reduced our obligations by meeting guarantees of R17.5M in respect of Ojibase's long term loans. The accounts reflect an extraordinary provision of R44.4M. This together with the provisions of R18.2M, in last year's Income Statement, cover the full write-off of Johannes' investment in Ojibase. With regard to Shangani greater clarity on the political front in Rhodesia during the next year, and the prospect of better nickel prices will enable a longer term view to be taken. Johannes' investment, by way of equity loans and guarantees in respect of loans raised by Shangani, amounts to R23.1M, of which R3.9M has been written off.

Consolidated Metallurgical Industries Limited has established itself remarkably quickly as a low cost producer of good quality ferrochrome. The company has reduced its output to one of its twin stream operations. Arrangements have been agreed for shareholders to provide R10M of equity and R10M of convertible loan stock.

Provision has been made to meet the calls on Johannes by these three companies during the current financial year.

Platinum

The Company's investment in Rustenburg Platinum Holdings Limited is once again showing considerable promise with the rapid and satisfactory strengthening of the platinum price. At the low prices that prevailed over the past three years Rustenburg was operating at marginal profitability and was obliged to pass two dividend distributions with the result that Johannes did not receive any dividend income from this source during the year under review. However since the year-end Rustenburg has published most encouraging results

and it has declared a final dividend of 8 cents per share which will be reflected in Johannes' results for 1979.

Gold

The planned expansion at The Randfontein Estates Gold Mining Company, Witwatersrand, Limited has been completed ahead of schedule. Randfontein is one of South Africa's premier gold and uranium mines and Johannes is proud to have been involved in its development and operations over so many years.

Western Areas Gold Mining Company Limited recently achieved a record milling rate when it milled 1,072,000 tons of ore in the September quarter. As a low grade mine it is benefiting both from the rising gold price and the increased throughput.

Coal

Tavistock Collieries Limited has enjoyed another successful year increasing its profits after tax to R13.0M.

Antimony

Consolidated Murchison Limited is experiencing difficult trading conditions and it will be difficult to maintain the current level of production. However, the market for antimony has always been cyclical in nature, and the long term demand for antimony oxide as a flame retardant gives reassurance for the future.

Exploration

Our prospecting teams are engaged in the search for uranium ore bodies in the Karoo. We are also active in the search for coal and in the re-examination and re-evaluation of our coal rights in the Eastern Transvaal and in Northern Natal. In the field of base metals we are examining various occurrences to determine whether or not these could be of sufficient size and quality to be of interest.

With the rising price of gold our mineral rights on the West Rand in the vicinity of Randfontein Estates and Western Areas begin to acquire more significance.

Industry

Our industrial investments contributed R11.0M to net attributable earnings for the year, an improvement of 18% over the corresponding figure a year ago.

Future Prospects

Both the Republic of South Africa and Johannes have weathered a very difficult three years. Although the growth of the United States' economy was satisfactory last year, the persistence of a massive trade deficit and a resurgence of inflation threaten to reduce the rate of growth during the year ahead. The world economy, in fact, appears

to be faced with the possibility of another shift into recession in 1979, before South Africa has a chance to recover fully from the accumulated setbacks since the end of 1974 when the gold price reached its previous peak.

For the Republic I regard the high rate of inflation as one of the pressing problems to be overcome if we are to maintain our trading position in world markets. Another problem is the need for a faster rate of economic expansion to make provision for the employment of the ever increasing numbers of those seeking work. For Johannes, our objectives must be to continue the policy of reducing the level of debt and to improve productivity at the operating levels in all our business activities. Our investments spread across a diverse range of metals and industries, and accordingly our results for the coming year will depend to a large extent upon world economic circumstances. Nevertheless we are hopeful that the level of profits will permit us to increase the Johannes dividend during the current year.

It seems likely that in 1979 both Rhodesia and South West Africa will establish non-racial societies run by black majority governments. South Africa has played a major part in bringing about these changes, but, in doing so, it has stimulated the demand for change at home, and this is the challenge that faces the new government.

The Government is studying new constitutional arrangements for the white, coloured and Indian communities and I share the view of those who believe it will be impossible to exclude the blacks, and particularly the urban blacks. If this were to be accepted as official policy, there is every chance that a new constitutional framework could emerge that will gain support from influential members of the international community. To assist in this process of change and indeed to accelerate it, South Africa needs understanding, encouragement and, above all, investment from abroad. As the economy expands and becomes more sophisticated so the opportunities for training and employing all races are increased. This leads to higher standards of living for all, which is the key to inter-racial harmony. I wonder if those who plead for disinvestment in South Africa pause to reflect upon the unemployment and chaos that would result if they succeeded with their campaign. I have no doubt that the withdrawal of foreign capital and the imposition of sanctions would be counter productive and would slow down the process of change, as those in authority responded by mobilising all their available resources to defend their very existence. On the other hand if South Africa can build a political and constitutional structure to satisfy the majority of its peoples then there is no limit to the development of its economic potential. Where possible Johannes will play its part in the financial and economic fields to assist in the process of constructive and meaningful change.

Copies of the full Statement and Report and Accounts are obtainable from the London Secretaries: Barston Brothers Limited, 99 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 3XE.

DM Bonds (average prices)	
Arbed 6 1/2-87	100.25
Asiel Entwickl. 5 1/2-85	104.60
Austroilen 5 1/2-87	102.15
Brasilien 7 1/2-84	103.30
Brasilien 6 1/2-85	102.00
C C C E 7-89	104.25
C N T 7 1/2-83	104.50
C F P 8 1/2-85	107.00
C F P 8 1/2-84	104.50
C N P 6 1/2-87	101.75
Euroatom 5 1/2-87	97.85
E I B 6 1/2-84	105.90

NYSE Averages

Week Ended November 3, 1978	
	High Low Last
Indust.	58.81 56.19 58.45 +1.29
Transp.	43.18 40.86 42.88 +1.15
Util.	38.06 37.41 37.90 +0.12
Finance	52.33 54.38 55.64 +0.10
Composite	52.79 51.67 53.49 +0.87
Standard & Poor's	
400 Indust.	107.74 103.42 107.85 +1.12
20 Transp.	13.76 13.12 13.57 +0.34
40 Util.	49.09 48.22 48.81 +0.58
40 Finance	11.45 11.09 11.22 +0.01
500 Stocks	94.85 93.15 96.18 +1.39
Dow Jones	
30 Indust.	827.79 792.45 823.11 +17.86
20 Transp.	219.83 208.71 214.84 +4.59
10 Util.	94.58 97.23 98.31 +4.41
40 Comb.	280.34 270.09 279.19 +4.52

INTERNATIONAL BONDS

(a weekly list of non-dollar-denominated issues)

E I B 6-87	100.15	Schweden 6-89	101.00
Eurofinma 6-85	111.00	Vaest 6-89	102.20
Eurofinma 6 1/2-88	102.00	Wellbank 6 1/2-87	102.75
Europort 7-83	104.50	Wellbank 6-82	109.25
Europort 6 1/2-87	102.40	Wellbank 6 1/2-85	103.10
E W G 7 1/2-83	107.40	Wellbank 5 1/2-80	77.30
Finland 7-87	101.50	Canadian Dollars	
Formos 5 1/2-80	97.30	Canpac 9 1/2-83	94.25
Gen Zentralk 6-87	102.40	Ford 9 1/2-83	94.75
Hydro Ontario 6 1/2-87	104.75	GMAC 9 1/2-85	94.75
I A D 7-87	103.75	Hudson Bay 10 1/4-81	98.25
I A D 6 1/2-88	103.60	Manitoba 9 1/2-85	96.50
I C 1 7 1/2-87	102.00	Royal Canada 9 1/2-80	92.75
I C 1 6 1/2-87	104.50	Raynor 9 1/2-80	97.25
King of Denmark 6-88	99.50	Texas Gulf 10-86	97.00
King of Denm 5 1/4-84	99.10	Toronto Dominion 9-82	95 1/4
Kobe 6 1/2-87	104.10	Union Carbide 9 1/2-84	94.25
Kopenhagen 7 1/2-86	104.50	For trading in DM	
Montreal 7-87	102.25	BASF 7 1/2-87	85.00
Neuseeland 7-87	106.25	CNA 9 1/2-87	100.00
Neuseeland 5 1/2-86	100.25	Charbonnages 10 1/4-82	102.00
Norg Kommunalb 6-89	100.75	Cim Lafarge 7 1/2-87	81.00
Norvika 6-89	101.75	Cred Fonc 10 1/2-82	102.00
Norske Gas 7-89	785.00	EIB 7 1/2-88	81.50
Norsk Hydro 6 1/2-89	104.05	Paribas 10 1/4-82	101.00
Oesterreich 6 1/2-85	106.10	Peugeot 10-83	100.00
Quebec Prov 7 1/2-87	102.25	Quebec Prov 7 1/2-87	82.50
Quebec Hydro 6 1/2-87	99.90	Rhone-Poulenc 10 1/2-80	100.00
Santo Steamship 9 1/2-84	101.25	St. Gobain 10-80	99.75
Synko Steamship 7-84	104.35	World Bank 7 1/2-87	82.75

Guilvers	
ABN 9 1/2-79	100.50
AAAR 9 1/2-79	100.25
Arbed 6 1/2-80	97.00
BP 6-79	97.50
Cons Foods 6 1/2-80	98.25
Eurofinma 5 1/2-79	98.00
EIB 9 1/2-79	100.00
Govett 6 1/2-79	98.25
Hall (rm) 6 1/2-79	97.50
KLM 6-79	97.50
Ned Gas Un. 5 1/2-79	100.25
New Zealand 6 1/2-79	98.50
Phillips 6-79	98.00
Sherry 6 1/2-79	99.25
St. Brands 6 1/2-79	98.25

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended November 3, 1978	
	High Low Last
Loews Trwt.	1,177,000 14 1/2 13 1/2
Alis Art Ind	645,100 5 1/4 5 1/4
Heuclim	442,600 18 1/4 18 1/4
Resist A	926,400 45 3/4 37 1/4
Insuron Sys	640,200 1 1/4 1 1/4
Amtech	431,800 46 1/4 44 1/4
Switzer Corp	614,600 31 1/4 30 1/4
ColCent	263,200 15 1/4 14 1/4
McCull Oil	333,700 4 1/4 4 1/4
Versitron	319,200 7 1/4 6 1/4

NMB

NEDERLANDSCHE MIDDENSTANDSBANK N.V.

Registered Office Amsterdam

announces the issue of

Dfls 125,000,000

8 1/2% Subordinated Debentures 1978 due 1979/1993

in bearer denominations of Dfls 1,000 each.

The issue price will be fixed on November 8, 1978.

Interest payable annually on December 1 without deduction of withholding tax.

Redemption at par in 15 almost equal annual instalments from December 1, 1979 until 1993.

Application has been made for quotation of the Debentures on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange.

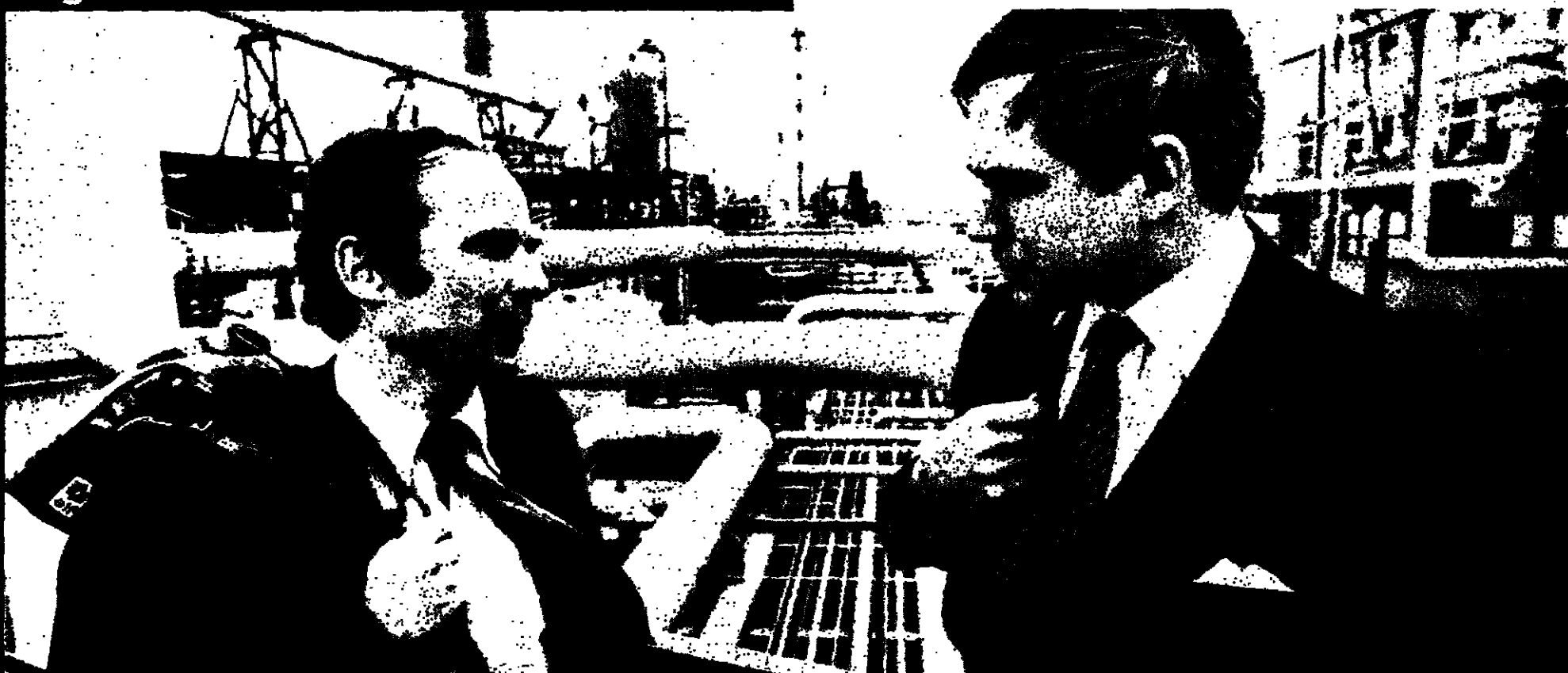
Subscription will be open from November 10, 1978 at 09.00 hrs. and will be closed at 15.00 hrs. on that date.

Date of payment: December 1, 1978.

NEDERLANDSCHE MIDDENSTANDSBANK N.V.
Amsterdam, November 3, 1978.

7080-8822

To manage the financial resources of one of Europe's largest oil producers, a man must be farsighted and decisive.



André A. Gester, Treasurer, Société Nationale Elf Aquitaine.

Edward A. O'Neal, Vice President and General Manager, Chemical Bank, France. Photographed at Elf Aquitaine's facilities in Lacq, France.

André A. Gester is treasurer of Société Nationale Elf Aquitaine, one of Europe's largest petroleum companies. It is his responsibility to meet the challenge of financing the development of his company's vast oil and gas reserves. For a major producer like Elf Aquitaine, this development is very costly—running into billions of dollars.

To turn a search for energy into reality takes a lot of cooperation with other petroleum companies and capital from many international banks. Over the past three years, André Gester has turned to bankers he can rely on.

Bankers like those at Chemical Bank—the sixth largest U.S. bank. The reason Elf has turned to Chemical Bank is bankers like Edward A. O'Neal

of Chemical Bank's Paris office. O'Neal has made it his business to understand the business of Elf Aquitaine. Working closely with the head of Chemical's Petroleum and Minerals group—Europe, he has been able to deliver the kind of financial help Elf needs—wherever Elf needs it.

"Chemical Bankers know what we mean when we say 200,000 barrels a day," Mr. Gester says. "And they know that a balance sheet can't show reserves. But their engineers can evaluate those reserves. O'Neal and the Chemical Bank team can instantly see where our future lies."

Now that Elf Aquitaine has moved into big ventures in the North Sea oil and gas fields, O'Neal together with his team of experts, is there with

realistic and timely financial solutions. André Gester sums it up well. "We need a lot of money. And we can get a lot of money. But the important thing is that we get fast decisions." Rapid, professional solutions are what André Gester has come to depend upon. He knows he has bankers with financial expertise who are farsighted and responsive to his company's needs.

While theirs is a professional relationship, André Gester and Ed O'Neal will tell you that it is also personal and rewarding. That's what usually happens when corporate officers get together with Chemical Bankers.

And what results is bottom line benefits for both the company and the bank.

The difference in money is people. **CHEMICAL BANK**

Main Office: New York, N.Y. Branches: Bahrain, Beirut, Birmingham, Bogota, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Caracas, Channel Islands, Chicago, Dubai, Edinburgh, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Houston (affiliate), Jakarta, London, Madrid, Manila, Mexico City, Miami, Montreal, Nassau, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, San Francisco, Sao Paulo, Seoul, Singapore, Sydney, Taipei, Tehran, Tokyo, Toronto, Vancouver, Vienna, Zurich.

Chicago Options Table

Option	price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close	Option	price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close	Option	price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close	Option	price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close								
- Nov - - - Feb - - - May - - - N.Y.									- Nov - - - Feb - - - May - - - N.Y.									- Nov - - - Feb - - - May - - - N.Y.									- Nov - - - Feb - - - May - - - N.Y.																
A M F	15	12	216	25	298	34	312	174	Steris	15	68	14	90	74	10	134	141	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A M F	25	155	3	126	158	108	146	174	Steris	20	77	14	90	74	10	134	141	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A M F	35	15	9	1014	1	1098	6	2532	Tier	15	2	8	14	31	31	23	22	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A S A	25	42	5	108	1	1114	6	2532	Tier	20	30	7	214	214	214	214	214	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A S A	35	42	5	108	1	1114	6	2532	Tier	20	30	7	214	214	214	214	214	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A S A	45	42	5	108	1	1114	6	2532	Tier	20	30	7	214	214	214	214	214	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A S A	55	42	5	108	1	1114	6	2532	Tier	20	30	7	214	214	214	214	214	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A S A	65	42	5	108	1	1114	6	2532	Tier	20	30	7	214	214	214	214	214	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A S A	75	42	5	108	1	1114	6	2532	Tier	20	30	7	214	214	214	214	214	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A S A	85	42	5	108	1	1114	6	2532	Tier	20	30	7	214	214	214	214	214	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A S A	95	42	5	108	1	1114	6	2532	Tier	20	30	7	214	214	214	214	214	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A S A	105	42	5	108	1	1114	6	2532	Tier	20	30	7	214	214	214	214	214	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A S A	115	42	5	108	1	1114	6	2532	Tier	20	30	7	214	214	214	214	214	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A S A	125	42	5	108	1	1114	6	2532	Tier	20	30	7	214	214	214	214	214	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A S A	135	42	5	108	1	1114	6	2532	Tier	20	30	7	214	214	214	214	214	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A S A	145	42	5	108	1	1114	6	2532	Tier	20	30	7	214	214	214	214	214	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A S A	155	42	5	108	1	1114	6	2532	Tier	20	30	7	214	214	214	214	214	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A S A	165	42	5	108	1	1114	6	2532	Tier	20	30	7	214	214	214	214	214	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A S A	175	42	5	108	1	1114	6	2532	Tier	20	30	7	214	214	214	214	214	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A S A	185	42	5	108	1	1114	6	2532	Tier	20	30	7	214	214	214	214	214	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A S A	195	42	5	108	1	1114	6	2532	Tier	20	30	7	214	214	214	214	214	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A S A	205	42	5	108	1	1114	6	2532	Tier	20	30	7	214	214	214	214	214	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A S A	215	42	5	108	1	1114	6	2532	Tier	20	30	7	214	214	214	214	214	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A S A	225	42	5	108	1	1114	6	2532	Tier	20	30	7	214	214	214	214	214	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A S A	235	42	5	108	1	1114	6	2532	Tier	20	30	7	214	214	214	214	214	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A S A	245	42	5	108	1	1114	6	2532	Tier	20	30	7	214	214	214	214	214	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A S A	255	42	5	108	1	1114	6	2532	Tier	20	30	7	214	214	214	214	214	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A S A	265	42	5	108	1	1114	6	2532	Tier	20	30	7	214	214	214	214	214	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A S A	275	42	5	108	1	1114	6	2532	Tier	20	30	7	214	214	214	214	214	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A S A	285	42	5	108	1	1114	6	2532	Tier	20	30	7	214	214	214	214	214	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A S A	295	42	5	108	1	1114	6	2532	Tier	20	30	7	214	214	214	214	214	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A S A	305	42	5	108	1	1114	6	2532	Tier	20	30	7	214	214	214	214	214	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A S A	315	42	5	108	1	1114	6	2532	Tier	20	30	7	214	214	214	214	214	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A S A	325	42	5	108	1	1114	6	2532	Tier	20	30	7	214	214	214	214	214	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A S A	335	42	5	108	1	1114	6	2532	Tier	20	30	7	214	214	214	214	214	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A S A	345	42	5	108	1	1114	6	2532	Tier	20	30	7	214	214	214	214	214	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A S A	355	42	5	108	1	1114	6	2532	Tier	20	30	7	214	214	214	214	214	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A S A	365	42	5	108	1	1114	6	2532	Tier	20	30	7	214	214	214	214	214	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U Tech	30	107	1-16	67	14	1	1%	394
A S A	375	42	5	108	1	1114	6	2532	Tier	20	30	7	214	214	214	214	214	Goodby	20	6	1-14	33	14	5	15%	A E P																	

Banque Bruxelles Lambert Headquarters, Brussels



**When you want to do business,
we don't keep banker's hours.**

Our ears don't close when the doors shut.
After all, our officers care about your business almost as much as you do. They care enough to learn it thoroughly. They care enough to learn your business language - instead of forcing you to talk bankese.

So naturally they also care enough to work late when you have problems to work out.

We take the time to tailor each solution.

Because we try to understand your business better, we can offer you better financial solutions. A solution that is custom-made to fit your specific problem. Rather than the standard, off-the-rack solution that any bank can give.

Our international network is always open to you too.

We have more than just 1060 retail branches in Belgium. We also have a worldwide network

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through subsidiaries, representative offices, affiliated and associated banks, correspondents and through memberships in banking communities like SFE and Associated Banks' of Europe (ABECOR).

This international network can offer you long distance relief for your international business problems. As well as provide you with the same range of services as any major international bank.

But what makes us different from these other banks is our individual attention to each client's individual needs; our reluctance to stick to the same old answer; and our willingness to do a little extra for our clients.

Like occasionally missing the last train home.

 **Banque Bruxelles Lambert**
banking, a matter of people

**How to speak one language
very effectively in Europe...
Advertise in the International
Herald Tribune.**

Herald Tribune
The international essential.

Glaxo
a world leader in pharmaceuticals
builds for the future

"Though the difficulties of international trading tend to increase with the passage of time and the growth of control and regulation by governments, there is overall an enlarging demand for the Group's research-based products. Naturally in a Group as big and as widely spread as Glaxo the pattern is not uniform and, though sales increased, the rate of increase was not up to that of recent years"

So says Mr. Austin E. Bide, Chairman and Chief Executive of Glaxo Holdings, in his Statement to Shareholders on the trading year 1977/78.

Nevertheless, the year was, in a number of ways, a significant one for the development of the Group's international trading.

Development of worldwide trading and new capacity to meet increasing demand

In the United States, the purchase of Meyer Laboratories Inc. has provided Glaxo with an already profitable direct outlet in an area which represents 22% of the free world market in pharmaceuticals. An experienced and effective sales force in the U.S. will be expanded as Glaxo products are added to the Meyer portfolio and a significant and steadily increasing contribution to profit is confidently expected.

Increasing demand for Glaxo products has necessitated the expansion of production facilities at home and abroad. In the U.K. the new factory at Annan is now

substantially complete. Production facilities will be tested during the next six months and then progressively commissioned to provide greatly increased capacity for the production of labetalol, the basic ingredient of the new anti-hypertensive which is confidently expected to become one of the Group's most important and profitable products. Further, at the Harvard Research Center in Montrose have been significantly increased, a new installation for the production of anti-asthma aerosols opened at Speke and work is in hand to provide extra capacity at Ulverston.

Overseas, too, the story is the same. In Europe, a new factory in Spain is now operational and another in Greece is nearing completion. Work has begun on an extension to the German factory, whilst additional capacity in Italy for aseptic antibiotic production, and in France for ointments and aerosols, is now being created.

In the Americas, betamethasone and aerosols are now being manufactured in Mexico and an aerosol unit in Argentina will soon be in operation. In Asia - in Pakistan, India, Thailand and Malaysia - production facilities are being upgraded and expanded and in Australia a plant for alkaloid extraction has been completed and the installation of an aerosols manufacturing unit is planned during the current year.

Three new products successfully launched
With no less than twelve major new products launched in the past ten years, Glaxo can be proud of its record in the research, development and marketing of ethical

pharmaceuticals. In 1977/78 this record was maintained by the successful launching of three more new products.

A new injectable cephalosporin antibiotic - a major product of Glaxo's research and development programme currently running at £25 million a year - has already been marketed in the U.K., Ireland, Hong Kong, Germany and Italy. It will enable the Group to enter the highly competitive U.S. market with an important new antibiotic and increase the market share in most countries where Glaxo cephalosporins are now sold.

The range of topical steroids was also extended by the addition of a new product and a new influenza vaccine was successfully launched in the U.K.

Sales of Glaxo's important anti-asthma products continued to grow. The Group further consolidated its leadership in the U.K. ethical veterinary products market and expects to take an increasing share of this growing market at home and overseas.

The Future

Commenting on the future, Mr. Bide says: "An international company like Glaxo is exposed to the multivariety of hazards that this world provides in increasing measure. At the same time, however, such a company with the right products, the right staff and the will to succeed does not lack great opportunities for progress."

progress. Your company satisfies these conditions and will continue to do so; and - as I have written before - though its rate of growth must vary from time to time, the trend is progressive. I see no reason to suppose that the future, in these respects, will differ essentially from the past".

If you would like a copy of the 1977/78 Report and Accounts containing the Chairman's Statement, please complete the coupon below.

Glaxo's five-year record

Years ended 30th June	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Group external sales	258.6	317.8	411.1	488.0	543.3
Profit before tax	42.6	41.4	73.9	87.0	86.6
Profit after tax	22.2	20.9	36.1	43.1	42.1
Earnings per ord. share	29.1p	26.9p	41.1p	49.3p	49.1p
Dividend per ord. share	7.4p	8.3p	9.1p	10.2p	11.4p

**To: The Secretary (AR), Glaxo Holdings Limited,
Clarges House, 6/12 Clarges Street, London W1Y 8DH.
Please send me a copy of the Annual Report and
Chairman's Statement to Shareholders.**

Name

Address

Euromarket

(Continued from Page 7)
develop. In addition, there is little danger of a flood of new dollar issues as rates are currently too low to be attractive to borrowers.

Bankers report that a Nordic borrower is contemplating issuing seven year paper denominated in special drawing rights — the artificial reserve currency created by the International Monetary Fund. However, now that the dollar's erosion has been halted, there is considerably more doubt whether investors could be attracted to an 8 1/2 percent yield on such paper when the yield on dollar bonds is so much higher.

In the Deutsche-mark sector, prices were marked down by 1 percent on average last week. But dealers said this was mostly defensive, in anticipation of a wave of foreign sales after the Washington package was announced. The selling wave did not occur and dealers note that foreign investors continue to buy DM securities. However, rather than buying Eurobonds, the money appears to be going into the highly liquid domestic market for short-

dated promissory notes where yields are more attractive.

The recent 6 percent issues for the Coal and Steel Community and European Investment Bank were trading about a point below issue price while the Council of Europe, benefitting from its 6 1/2 percent coupon traded at 99 1/4-100. BankAmerica with its low 5 1/4 percent coupon continued strong at 99 1/4-100, reflecting the scarcity value of prime U.S. names in this market.

In light of the mark's decline against the dollar, the expected non-European government borrower that Commerzbank was to have brought to market last week was cancelled. Scheduled for this week is a 150 million DM, 10-year issue for Finland, which will be managed by Dresdner bank with other co-managers, and a 50-million DM, five-year issue for Hitachi Shipbuilding.

Still on offer in the convertible market is the 50 million DM loan for NYK Lines.

The 100 million French franc issue for Unilever USF Investments was priced at par with a coupon of

10 percent. Demand for the seven-year issue reportedly totaled 200 million francs.

Eurobond Yields*	
Week Ended Oct. 31	
(U.S. Dollars)	
International institutions	9.16 %
Industrial, long term	9.70 %
Industrial, medium term	10.35 %
Canadian dollars, medium term	10.58 %
French franc, long term	10.44 %
Unit of acc. long term	8.13 %
* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange	

Market Turnover	
Week Ended Nov. 3	
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)	
Cedel	717.30
Eurocl	1,644.5
Non-dollar	458.20
Dollar	259.10
Non-dollar	1,216.4
Dollar	428.10

Stock Trade Is Uneven

(Continued from Page 7)
willing to take a recession in 1979 and then head into election-year 1980 with flying colors and a lower inflation rate?

But aside from all the guessing that went on in Wall Street, the market seemed to send out one strong signal — namely, that it becomes a buy when the Dow industrials sag to the 800 area, and it turns into a sell when the average hits 900.

The week's trading opened on a decidedly dismal note. As one brokerage-house partner declared at the time: "Stocks are in a free-fall, and the parachute doesn't seem to open."

On Monday, however, the market staged what some analysts called "a traditional selling climax." Shortly before noon that day the Dow was behind by more than 17 points, and the New York Stock Exchange tape lagged floor transactions by 35 minutes — a record delay for the present reporting system.

Then the market reversed course and finished with the Dow ahead by nearly 6 points. Big Board volume soared to 59.48 million shares, making it the third busiest day in history.

But selling resumed on Tuesday, with speculative and secondary issues hit particularly hard. Much of the pressure came in forced selling for margin accounts, where traders earlier had bought stocks on credit. There was not a single yearly high registered that day on the Big Board, and the Dow plunged more than 19 points, dropping through the 800 level to land at 792.45. That the broad decline in the average to 104 points within a dozen trading days.

Gold Set Highs

Meanwhile, the price of gold bullion had soared to record highs, and the dollar had slumped to record lows against other major currencies. The yield on two-year Treasury notes rose to 9 1/2 percent, and the government securities market had developed, as one trader said, "a crisis of confidence."

Then came the spectacular reversal of Wednesday. Gold prices tumbled and bond prices rallied, along with equities. The dollar gained sharply against the Japanese yen and European currencies.

On Thursday, however, investors were due for another surprise. Instead of extending its recovery, the market fell back again. The ingredient lacking was participation by foreign investors, who had helped to fuel the big rally starting in April.



16th FOR LEONARD — Sugar Ray Leonard, left, blocks a right from challenger Bernardo Prado during 10-round bout in Las Vegas on Friday which Leonard won by unanimous decision. It was Leonard's 16th consecutive victory in ring.

For Lake Placid Olympics

Winter Games Organizers To Ask \$10-Million Loan

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Nov. 5 (AP) — Organizers of the 1980 Winter Olympics say they are seeking a loan of as much as \$10 million to deal with anticipated "cash flow" problems.

But they said that they are getting their multi-million-dollar cost overruns and other financial problems under control and expect to have a balanced budget in time for the February, 1980 games.

"We're implementing proper management practices... It's no longer Dreamsville," said Peter Spurney, the \$100,000-a-year administrator, hired to solve the problems plaguing preparations for the Olympics.

An administrator with a reputation for pulling deficit-ridden operations out of the hole, Spurney has been given broad powers to shake up operations of the committee and impose tight controls on spending. Until his hiring, the committee was run largely by local businessmen and sports enthusiasts, none of whom has had experience staging anything of the scale of the Olympics.

Besides the projected deficits it currently faces, the organizing com-

mittee has been dogged in recent weeks by reports of high, expensive accounting living by committee members, and conflicts of interest.

"I'm aware of nothing illegal or criminally wrong," said Spurney. "Some things may have been done improperly, but I'm looking into everything to assure we're getting the best services for our money."

Recently, it was disclosed that Olympic organizers had awarded a \$800,000 no-bid contract to a hastily formed insurance company, whose two principals are employees of a company owned by their uncle, Jack Wilkins, a powerful member of the Olympic organizing committee.

Spurney refused to say whether he regarded that as improper, although he said he would avoid such practices in the future. But he said that the contract itself appeared to be one in which the committee was getting good service for its money.

The most immediate problem the committee faces is a projected deficit of as high as \$25 million — according to federal officials in the administrative budget. Most of the construction of new facilities for the Olympics is being funded by state and federal money. But the administrative budget must supply the money for a host of other items, ranging from furniture for the Olympic village to the salaries of the organizing committee.

The latest committee projection placed the size of that budget at \$39 million, of which it has raised only \$18 million. But Spurney said that the \$59 million figure represented a "wish list," but he acknowledged that even with a scaled-down budget of \$40 million or \$50 million, the committee still faces problems.

In December or January, he said, the committee is expected to run out of cash for administrative expenses, and will be unable to meet its short-term obligations. "There is no cause for alarm. Much of our income will come in closer to the games," he said.

But in the meantime, Spurney said that he hoped to deal with such "cash flow" problems by securing a line of credit of up to \$10 million at a bank. "This is not unusual. Most big corporations have lines of credit," Spurney said. "There's a lot of things we can do to raise money. I'm optimistic we'll do it."

Construction costs are also currently running at least \$14 million over the original projections of \$70 million in state and federal money.

Players Selected in Baseball Draft

NEW YORK (AP) — The list of players selected Friday in the major league baseball draft, with the teams listed in order of selection, player names, and positions, each team withdrew from draft after its last selection:

NEW YORK METS:
1. Pete Rose, 2b; 2. Mike Marshall, 1b; 3. Tommy John, 1b; 4. Steve Stone, 1b; 5. Jim Stoen, 1b; 6. Al Bumbry, 1b; 7. Jim Barr, 1b; 8. Mike Lum, 1b; 9. Al Bumbry, 1b; 10. Steve Stone, 1b; 11. Dorado Knowles, 1b.

SEATTLE MARINERS:
1. Lee Lacy, 1b; 2. Larry Gura, 1b; 3. Elton Sosa, 1b; 4. Pete Rose, 1b; 5. Jim Stoen, 1b; 6. Tommy John, 1b; 7. Jim Barr, 1b; 8. Mike Lum, 1b; 9. Al Bumbry, 1b; 10. Steve Stone, 1b; 11. Dorado Knowles, 1b.

ATLANTA BRAVES:
1. Jim Stoen, 1b; 2. Larry Gura, 1b; 3. Elton Sosa, 1b; 4. Pete Rose, 1b; 5. Jim Stoen, 1b; 6. Tommy John, 1b; 7. Jim Barr, 1b; 8. Mike Lum, 1b; 9. Al Bumbry, 1b; 10. Steve Stone, 1b; 11. Dorado Knowles, 1b.

TORONTO BLUE JAYS:
1. Jim Stoen, 1b; 2. Larry Gura, 1b; 3. Elton Sosa, 1b; 4. Pete Rose, 1b; 5. Jim Stoen, 1b; 6. Tommy John, 1b; 7. Jim Barr, 1b; 8. Mike Lum, 1b; 9. Al Bumbry, 1b; 10. Steve Stone, 1b; 11. Dorado Knowles, 1b.

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS:
1. Tommy John, 1b; 2. Larry Gura, 1b; 3. Mike Marshall, 1b; 4. Pete Rose, 1b; 5. Jim Stoen, 1b; 6. Tommy John, 1b; 7. Jim Barr, 1b; 8. Mike Lum, 1b; 9. Al Bumbry, 1b; 10. Steve Stone, 1b; 11. Dorado Knowles, 1b.

OAKLAND A'S:
1. Dorado Knowles, 1b; 2. Larry Gura, 1b; 3. Mike Marshall, 1b; 4. Pete Rose, 1b; 5. Jim Stoen, 1b; 6. Tommy John, 1b; 7. Jim Barr, 1b; 8. Mike Lum, 1b; 9. Al Bumbry, 1b; 10. Steve Stone, 1b; 11. Dorado Knowles, 1b.

FLORIDA MARLINS:
1. Dorado Knowles, 1b; 2. Larry Gura, 1b; 3. Mike Marshall, 1b; 4. Pete Rose, 1b; 5. Jim Stoen, 1b; 6. Tommy John, 1b; 7. Jim Barr, 1b; 8. Mike Lum, 1b; 9. Al Bumbry, 1b; 10. Steve Stone, 1b; 11. Dorado Knowles, 1b.

HOUSTON ASTROS:
1. Larry Gura, 1b; 2. Jim Stoen, 1b; 3. Elton Sosa, 1b; 4. Pete Rose, 1b; 5. Jim Stoen, 1b; 6. Tommy John, 1b; 7. Jim Barr, 1b; 8. Mike Lum, 1b; 9. Al Bumbry, 1b; 10. Steve Stone, 1b; 11. Dorado Knowles, 1b.

CLEVELAND INDIANS:
1. Elton Sosa, 1b; 2. Jim Stoen, 1b; 3. Pete Rose, 1b; 4. Dorado Knowles, 1b; 5. Mike Marshall, 1b; 6. Larry Gura, 1b; 7. Tommy John, 1b; 8. Jim Barr, 1b; 9. Mike Lum, 1b; 10. Al Bumbry, 1b; 11. Steve Stone, 1b.

MONTREAL EXPOS:
1. Mike Marshall, 1b; 2. Dorado Knowles, 1b; 3. Elton Sosa, 1b; 4. Pete Rose, 1b; 5. Jim Stoen, 1b; 6. Tommy John, 1b; 7. Jim Barr, 1b; 8. Mike Lum, 1b; 9. Al Bumbry, 1b; 10. Steve Stone, 1b; 11. Dorado Knowles, 1b.

MINNESOTA TWINS:
1. Larry Gura, 1b; 2. Jim Stoen, 1b; 3. Lee Lacy, 1b; 4. Dorado Knowles, 1b; 5. Mike Marshall, 1b; 6. Pete Rose, 1b; 7. Tommy John, 1b; 8. Jim Barr, 1b; 9. Mike Lum, 1b; 10. Al Bumbry, 1b; 11. Steve Stone, 1b.

SAN DIEGO PADRES:
1. Pete Rose, 1b; 2. Dorado Knowles, 1b; 3. Lee Lacy, 1b; 4. Tommy John, 1b; 5. Jim Barr, 1b; 6. Mike Lum, 1b; 7. Al Bumbry, 1b; 8. Steve Stone, 1b; 9. Dorado Knowles, 1b; 10. Mike Marshall, 1b; 11. Larry Gura, 1b.

PITTSBURGH PIRATES:
1. Larry Gura, 1b; 2. Tommy John, 1b; 3. Pete Rose, 1b; 4. Lee Lacy, 1b; 5. Mike Marshall, 1b; 6. Dorado Knowles, 1b; 7. Jim Stoen, 1b; 8. Elton Sosa, 1b; 9. Mike Lum, 1b; 10. Al Bumbry, 1b; 11. Steve Stone, 1b.

TEXAS RANGERS:
1. Pete Rose, 1b; 2. Tommy John, 1b; 3. Bill North, 1b; 4. Al Bumbry, 1b.

SAN FRANCISCO GIANTS:
1. Mike Marshall, 1b; 2. Larry Gura, 1b; 3. Elton Sosa, 1b; 4. Jim Stoen, 1b; 5. Al Bumbry, 1b; 6. Steve Stone, 1b.

PROVEN WINS IRISH RACE
NEWARK, N.J., Nov. 5 (UPI) — Proven won the Irish Sweepstakes autumn handicap yesterday. Swell Fellow finished a close second and Fluelen was third.

DARNICHE TAKES FIRST
BASTIA, Corsica, Nov. 5 (UPI) — Bernard Darniche won the Tour of Corsica automobile rally today in a Fiat 131 ABARTH. Jean-Claude Andruet was second and Sandro Munari was third.

MUNARI LED THE RACE THROUGH THE first stages last night but fell into third spot after a flat tire. Darniche covered the 1,100-kilometer course in six hours, 47 minutes, 34 seconds.

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Bradshaw Pass Puts Steelers Over Saints

From Wire Dispatches

Pittsburgh 14, Bills 10

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 5 — Terry Bradshaw's 24-yard touchdown pass to Rocky Bleier with 1:51 to play rallied the Pittsburgh Steelers to a 14-10 victory over the New Orleans Saints today in a National Football League game.

Bleier, who also rushed for a season-high 84 yards, caught a flair pass from Bradshaw and ran the final 20 yards with a key block from wide receiver John Stallworth for the touchdown that raised Pittsburgh's record to 9-1, tops in the NFL.

The Saints, who fell to 5-5, took a 14-13 lead 1:28 into the final quarter on a 5-yard touchdown run by Tony Gabriel. The score was set by the late passing of Archie Manning, who hit 22 of 32 attempts for 344 yards, more than double the average per game allowed by Pittsburgh.

Eagles 10, Packers 7

At Philadelphia, the Eagles took advantage of a fumbled punt snap to allow John Sciarra's second quarter touchdown and went on to a 10-7 victory over the Packers.

The Packers tried to pull it out in the fourth quarter drive that started on the Green Bay 42 with 3:51 to play. With two minutes on the clock and a third and 11 at their own 41, quarterback David Whitehurst completed a 23-yard pass to John Lofton for a first down at the 49. Aundra Thompson gained six on a reverse and Jim Culbreth ran 15 to the Philadelphia 14. But after Whitehurst threw a more to Culbreth, the Eagles' Ernie Edwards intercepted a Whitehurst pass to kill the drive.

Vikings 17, Lions 7

At Bloomington, Minn., Fran Harris' 100-yard rushing performance in the first half with a cut back and a 100-yard run to the end zone pulled the Vikings down to a 17-7 victory over the Lions.

The Vikings' sluggish offense in the second half was offset by a 100-yard rushing performance by Harris, who raised their NFC Central record to 6-4.

At Orchard Park, N.Y., running back Horace Ivory scored on runs of 19 and 5 yards and the New England defense forced several key Buffalo turnovers to pace the Patriots to a 14-10 triumph over the Bills.

The Patriots' seventh straight victory kept them in first place in the AFC East with an 8-2 record. The Bills dropped to 3-7 and remained in the division cellar.

Cardinals 20, Giants 10

At St. Louis, Jim Hart passed for more than 200 yards and one touchdown and Jim Otis scored on two short runs to lead the St. Louis Cardinals to their second straight triumph, a 20-10 victory over the stumbling New York Giants.

Hart hit 10 of 15 passes in the first half but completed only two of eight in the second half to finish with 217 yards total passing.

Falcons 21, 49ers 10

At Atlanta, Steve Bartkowski scored on a quarterback sneak and threw a 37-yard TD pass to lead the Atlanta Falcons to a 21-10 victory over San Francisco, ruining the 49ers' coaching debut of Fred O'Connor.

Bartkowski went across from one foot out on the opening play of the second quarter to give the Falcons their first lead in the game and then threw the 37-yard scoring pass to Wallace Francis to cap an 84-yard drive with 3:24 left in the third period.

Seahawks 31, Bears 29

At Chicago, Sherman Smith turned in the longest run from scrimmage and the best rushing game in Seattle history, scoring two touchdowns to lead the Seahawks to a 31-29 upset victory over the Chicago Bears.

Scrambling quarterback Jim Zorn threw two TD passes to Steve Largent and Elfen Herrera, converting after every touchdown, also booted a 34-yard field goal. It was the Bears' seventh straight loss after opening the season with three victories — their longest losing streak since 1969. Seattle climbed to 5-5.



Army's Jimmy Hall carries the ball for eight yards before being stopped by Charlie Shugg of Air Force during first quarter.

action at West Point, N.Y. Ken Dressel of Air Force flies in from the right to assist in tackle. Army went on to win, 28-14.

Unbeaten Middies' Defense Crumbles

Notre Dame Drives to 27-7 Rout of Navy

By Robert Facht

CLEVELAND, Nov. 5 (WP) — Moose Krause, the Notre Dame athletic director, made a postgame visit to the Navy dressing room yesterday and told coach George Welsh: "We got all the breaks in the first half. Otherwise, it could have gone either way."

"I doubt that," Welsh replied. "Notre Dame left little doubt that Navy played a different class of football. The Irish rolled up 530 yards against the nation's top-ranked defense and made a mockery of the Middies' unbeaten status, 27-7."

Halfback Vegas Ferguson rammed 219 yards, a Notre Dame record, in only 18 carries, an average of better than 12. His collection included an 80-yard touchdown sprint in the second quarter. Notre Dame's rushing total of 375 yards came within 24 of the entire ground yard in Navy's first seven games.

"They were just better than we were," said Welsh. "They were hitting the ball out of us physically. They were much stronger. We couldn't tackle them. We have no excuses. They played two tight ends and knocked us off the ball. They ran right at us and we couldn't do anything about it."

• More college football scores. Page 13.

Navy did not help itself by committing a plethora of offensive mistakes in the first half. The Middies fumbled the ball away in their own territory on their first two possessions and Notre Dame capitalized for a 10-0 lead.

Being behind was a new experience for Navy this surprising season of success, and against a powerhouse like Notre Dame it was not able to recoup. An 80-yard drive and Ferguson's 80-yard dash built the margin to 24-0 by halftime.

From Wire Dispatches

Penn State 27 Maryland 3

At University Park, Pa., quarterback Chuck Fusina sneaked for one touchdown, threw a 63-yard pass to Tom Dopovon for another and the Penn State defense picked off five Maryland passes to carry the Nittany Lions to a 27-3 victory over the Terrapins.

The triumph was Penn State's ninth of the season without a loss and increased its winning streak to 17 in a row over two years. Maryland had its winning streak snapped at 12.

Ohio State 49, Wisconsin 14

At Madison, Wis., Ohio State's offense bogged by mistakes, stunned Wisconsin with two spectacular scoring plays and took advantage of seven turnovers to defeat the Badgers, 49-14.

The victory gave the Buckeyes a 4-1 Big Ten record and 5-2 overall. Wisconsin, which has been outscored, 146-16, in its last three games, dropped to 2-3-1 in the conference and 4-3-1 overall.

The big plays — a 96-yard kickoff return by Ty Hicks and a 61-yard interception return by safety Vince Skillings — enabled the Buckeyes to survive until their defense took charge in the second half.

Nebraska 63, Kansas 21

At Lawrence, Kan., Craig Johnson, who runs as the third string I-back behind I. M. Hipp and Rick Berns, scored three touchdowns on runs of 64 and 60 yards and a pass reception of 78 yards to propel Nebraska to a record-setting 63-21 rout of Kansas.

Johnson rushed for 192 yards in 10 carries to help Nebraska set a school total offense record of 799 yards in winning for the eighth time.

Borg Wins Japan Tournament

From Wire Dispatches

TOKYO, Nov. 5 — Bjorn Borg won a \$200,000 international tennis tournament here today by beating unseeded Brian Teacher of the United States, 6-3, 6-4, in the singles final.

Borg, the second seed, collected a \$30,000 first prize and Teacher, who scored a major upset over top seed Jimmy Connors in the second round, earned \$15,000. In gaining the finals, Borg beat Ili Nastase of Romania, 6-2, 6-3, and Teacher beat countryman Sandy Mayer 6-2, 7-5.

Ross Case and Geoff Masters of Australia won the men's doubles title with a 6-3, 6-4 victory over



Tracy Austin slams ball back to Sue Barker during singles match at Royal Albert Hall. Barker defeated U.S. teen-ager.

Britain Takes Wightman Cup With Doubles Victory

LONDON, Nov. 5 (AP) — The British women's tennis team defeated the United States, 4-3, last night and regained the Wightman Cup.

Virginia Wade and Sue Barker clinched the victory for Britain by beating Chris Evert and Pam Shriver, 6-0, 5-7, 6-4 in a nerve-racking doubles match in Royal Albert Hall.

Earlier in the day, Evert crushed Wade, 6-0, 6-1, to give the Americans a 3-2 lead. Then Barker defeated 15-year-old Tracy Austin, 6-3, 6-1, and tied the series.

Evert played some of the finest tennis of her career before the end of 1978. She lost only eight points in the first set, which lasted 21 minutes.

Although Wade fought valiantly in the second set, urged on by the British crowd, she could not cope with the relentless attack. Wade, secured started at Evert's complete control. At 4-1 in the second set, Evert hit yet another winner and Wade looked up and

shouted, "I have days like this." Wade, the 1977 Wimbledon champion, failed again with her hand, which troubled her last Tracy Austin Friday.

Evert persisted with deep, probshots, working away at Wade's hand. She had the English player racing across the court as directed operations from the tier of her baseline.

The United States' gamble of using two young teen-agers paid off, and the cup was lost. Austin, from Rolling Hills, Calif., and Evert, 16, from Lutherville, Md., tied in five matches between them and won only one.

King first participated in the Wightman Cup in 1961. She saw action in only one doubles match in this series but played her part by winning it in partnership with Austin.

Baseball's Auction: What Am I Bid For Luis Tiant?

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (NYT) — Rose was in Tokyo playing baseball against a Japanese all-star team and Luis Tiant was in on smoking a big black cigar at the annual auction was held yesterday.

But can you buy almost anything at the counter in New York? As of stock on Wall Street, sides of beef in the Bronx, oil paintings in Madison Avenue, antiques on East Side, soybean futures in town Manhattan, diamonds in 47th Street, fish on Fulton.

And if baseball players are in the line in the ballroom of the Plaza Hotel opposite Central Park, why Pete Rose and Luis Tiant spent Friday hanging around the counter on far sides of the street.

They weren't too interested in the stock market, the commodities market or the Fulton Market. But they were a pair of year-old ball players with fortunes on the line in the stock market at the time in three years ago, their air of

suspense would have been unthinkable. They would have been bound to their teams until traded, waived, dropped, sold, excused, retired or

entombed. But one day the owners of the 26 teams in the big leagues made a fateful decision — a fatal decision, as it turned out. They agreed to arbitrate salary disputes, and next they were engulfed in the revolution of the free agents.

The auction market can ruin teams that lose stars and it can enrich teams that sign stars. It also can make capitalists of outfielders.

In the first annual grab-bag in 1976, the leading capitalist was Reggie Jackson. He received a five-year contract from the New York Yankees for nearly \$3 million, and somebody figured out that Reggie was being paid at the rate of \$3,867 every time he delivered a hit. In the second annual fiesta, the rag-to-riches brigade was led by Lyman Bostock, who received a five-year deal from the California Angels for \$2.25 million. Somebody figured out that, at the stroke of a pen, he went from \$20,000 a year to \$450,000.

So, no wonder Pete Rose was hanging around the telephone in

Tokyo and Luis Tiant in Boston when the third annual gold-rush was held this weekend. No wonder they were mildly surprised at the results: Rose was not chosen by the maximum number of 13 teams and Tiant was not chosen by anybody except the Yankees.

Keep in mind that Rose played all 16 of his professional summers with the Cincinnati Reds, getting 3,164 hits and winning three batting championships. And Tiant pitched 112 victories for the Boston Red Sox in eight seasons. They don't crave "freedom," as such; they want that last big bundle, preferably from the Reds and the Red Sox.

"Everybody in Massachusetts knows I want to stay in Boston," Luis reflected. "The Red Sox said that they would get in contact with me. But they don't talk to me anymore."

They probably will talk to Luis again, and the Reds no doubt will talk to Pete Rose. But meanwhile, they were all caught up in a game of brinkmanship, threatening to break the tie that binds, hinting they'd rather stay than go, trying for some late leverage, hoping to

"use" the auction market without being swallowed up into it.

"You're at the point now, after two years," said Marvin Miller, the players' main man, "where special values prevail. A player may not have the same value to his old team as he would to another. Maybe he's left-handed, or he plays third base, or they need a utility infielder. You get square pegs and round holes."

That's why the Yankees went big for left-handed pitchers: because a team visiting Yankee Stadium would then pack its lineup with right-handed batters who would hit long, long fly balls into Death Valley. So, they picked Tommy John and Larry Gura on the first two rounds, and now they will pursue them with the industry's most militant bankroll.

"On our grass field with that big left field," said George Steinbrenner, the man who writes the checks, "both of them would be potential 20-game winners with us."

If the Yankees eventually sign either pitcher, they also will test the good humor of people in both camps. The Los Angeles Dodgers are clearly miffed at John for abandoning, especially since they stuck

with him during the four years since his pitching elbow was rebuilt surgically. And the Yankees themselves might revive some family feuding if they steal Gura from the Kansas City Royals.

The reason for this is the attitude of good old Billy Martin. When Gura was working for the Yankees two years ago, he stood only slightly higher than Ken Holtzman on Billy's "enemies list." After he was traded, Martin missed no opportunity to vilify him as a pitcher with little talent but much junk.

Now Gura is basking in a record that shows 16 victories, four defeats and an earned-run average of 2.27. He was picked by four teams on the first round and nine on the second. If he returns to New York, he could be a big star alongside Ron Guidry by the time Billy Martin returns as manager in 1980. Or, are the Yankees trying to tell Billy something?

Nobody picked Jim Bouton, either. They probably didn't believe him when he announced that, after a seven-year layoff, he was unquestionably the most irresistible comeback pitcher in the business. They resisted.

Men's Finals

East Germany Takes Five Rowing Crowns

LAKE KARAPIRO, New Zealand, Nov. 5 (AP) — East Germany stormed away from rival West Germany in the eights today to confirm its place as the world's strongest rowing nation.

The East German victory in the glamor event of the world rowing championships gave them five gold medals of the eight contested in the men's events. They picked up two second place medals in their display of power rowing, and three golds and a silver in the women's finals yesterday.

The East German squad started its string of victories with a close triumph over West Germany in the men's fours, which they won last year in Amsterdam.

Norwegian brothers Alf and Frank Hansen, rowing with superb precision in the ideal, almost perfect conditions, won the double sculls easily from Britain and Switzerland.

It was the turn of the East German twin brothers, Bernd and Jorg Landvoigt, next. They won the coxed pairs from Britons John Roberts and Jim Clark by a length. The Landvoigts have won the world championships four years in succession.

West German Sculler Wins

The West German squad, which was expected to provide the toughest competition to East Germany, won one gold medal on the performance of 25-year-old sculler Peter-Michael Kolbe, who beat the highly rated East German, Rudiger Reiche, by half a length. Olympic champion Pertti Karppinen finished next-to-last, in fifth place.

East Germany's most surprising reverse came in the men's coxed fours, an event they have won since 1969. The bulky Soviet crew came out at the start ahead of the field and led all the way, fighting off a desperate challenge by the East Germans to take the gold medal by less than a meter.

This gave the Soviet Union its only medal in the men's events. They won a gold, two silvers and a bronze in the women's competition.

In the men's eights, the final event of the championships, East Germany pulled away from the field at the 1,500-meter mark, closely challenged by West Germany, New Zealand and Australia.

Last-Minute Push

In the final 100 meters, the East German crew increased its rate and won by half a length, with New

Zealand third, three-quarters of a length ahead.

The weak U.S. men's team was outclassed by the European competition. The Americans finished fourth in the coxed fours, fifth in the double sculls and last in the coxed pairs. However, the women's team won a silver and a bronze in yesterday's events.

British double scullers Mike Hart and Chris Bailieu, and coxed pair Jim Clark and John Roberts put up splendid performances against the world's best in their events.

In the coxed fours, Czechoslovakia provided the main opposition to East Germany, although the Polish pair pushed the Germans hardest over the first 500 meters and held on for third place.

East German Christine Hahn, 24, again showed herself as the finest woman rower in the world with a convincing victory in the women's single sculls yesterday. Hahn, who won the gold medal at the Olympics in 1976 and the World Championship in 1974, 1975, and 1977, handled the windy conditions with style.

Russians Break Away

Sheer power drove the Soviet Union women to a gold medal in the eights. East Germany was favored to retain the title they won in Amsterdam last year, but after the first 300 meters, the Russians made a runaway of the race.

The Soviet women were the only crew all week to break three minutes, winning Wednesday's heat in 2:59.2. They took longer under worse conditions in yesterday's final, but routed the East Germans, who lost three of the six titles they won last year.

Britain won the double sculls and the coxed pairs, and the East Germans the coxed fours, the coxed pair — by a whisker from the Canadians — and the single sculls, with Hahn retaining the title she has won every year since 1974.

Canadian Betty Craig and Susan Anioff captured the women's coxed pairs silver medal when they finished 2.2 of a second behind the East Germans.

The other coxed race was in the double sculls, where Americans Liz Hills and Lisa Hansen snatched third place from Norway by one hundredth of a second in the last stroke.

Americans finished second in the coxed fours, fourth in the eights and fifth in the single sculls with Joan Lind at the oars.

4 Russians, Bulgarian

5 Athletes Barred for Life After Tests Show Steroids

RHODES, Greece, Nov. 5 (UPI) — The European Athletics Association voted, 8-6, yesterday to ban for life four Soviet and one Bulgarian athletes who failed anabolic steroid tests at the European track and field championships at Prague in September, association officials said.

The decision came despite a concerted effort by Soviet and East European members of the association who tried to block the disqualification.

One of the banned competitors was Nadia Tkachenko, the world record holder in the pentathlon, who won the gold medal at Prague. The disclosure that she took body-building anabolic steroid drugs was considered acutely embarrassing for the Russians because she is a member of the Communist party and holds an official government position.

The EAA named the other athletes as: Jekaterina Gordienko (Soviet Union), fifth in the pentathlon, Yevgeniy Mironov (Soviet Union), silver medalist in the men's shot, Vasily Jersov (Soviet Union) fifth in the men's javelin and Elena Stoyanova (Bulgaria), fifth in the women's shot.

Although the ban will be for life, the International Amateur Athletic Federation rules say that a national federation can apply to reinstate an athlete after 18 months. But there was strong support among IAAF members present at the council meeting that the ban should last at least two years in order to prevent the guilty athletes from competing in the Moscow Olympics.

The Russian member of the

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

W L T Pts. GF GA

Atlanta 10 12 22 44 34

NY Rangers 7 13 17 41 34

NY Islanders 6 13 14 40 43

Philadelphia 4 13 11 23 33

Smythe Division

W L T Pts. GF GA

Chicago 4 12 16 32 32

Vancouver 5 11 11 42 47

St. Louis 2 12 18 26 40

Colorado 2 12 18 26 40

Wales Conference

Morris Division

W L T Pts. GF GA

Montreal 7 11 15 45 35

Detroit 4 11 11 28 32

Los Angeles 4 10 11 28 32

Washington 2 12 18 26 40

Pittsburgh 2 12 18 26 40

Adams Division

W L T Pts. GF GA

Boston 7 12 16 32 32

Toronto 6 12 16 32 32

Minnesota 5 12 16 32 32

Buffalo 2 12 18 26 40

Friday's Results

San Antonio 116, Boston 120

Seattle 102, New Jersey 81

Philadelphia 116, Milwaukee 103

Indiana 115, Kansas City 108

Detroit 97, Chicago 72

Los Angeles 147, New York 124

Portland 116, San Diego 98

Washington 124, San Antonio 119

New Jersey 118, Atlanta 117

Golden State 103, Detroit 85

Houston 116, Phoenix 103

Chicago 97, Indiana 84

Kansas City 109, Denver 107

New Orleans 116, Atlanta 108

Cleveland 116, San Diego 106

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

W L Pts. GB

Philadelphia 7 1 27.5

New Jersey 5 4 25 1 1/2

Washington 6 5 24 2 1/2

New York 5 6 23 3 1/2

Boston 2 7 22 5 1/2

Central Division

W L Pts. GB

Houston 4 4 20 1

San Antonio 4 4 20 1

New Orleans 5 4 20 1 1/2

Golden State 4 5 19 2 1/2

Atlanta 4 6 20 2

Detroit 3 9 25 4 1/2

Western Conference

Midwest Division

W L Pts. GB

Denver 7 4 23 1/2

Indiana 5 5 20 1 1/2

Kansas City 5 5 20 1 1/2

Milwaukee 4 6 20 2

Chicago 2 10 16 5 1/2

Pacific Division

W L Pts. GB

Seattle 9 1 20 1/2

Phoenix 8 4 20 2

Golden State 8 4 20 2

Portland 5 5 23 3 1/2

